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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

HOW FOCH WILL WIN THE VICTORY

IN THE WHOLE HISTORY OF WAR, one editor remarks, we can find no individual responsibility equal to that of Gen. Ferdinand Foch, "called to the head of six millions of soldiers to achieve victory for human liberty and civilization." Four great nations have unreservedly entrusted their armies and their destinies to this French general. More than six millions, in fact, may be under his supreme command, for the Italian Premier says that the Allied conference "recognized a united front from the North Sea to the Adriatic as an effective reality"; and some estimates place the Allied troops in France and Belgium alone at not less than six million. What, ask our military critics of the press, is the plan of this leader in whose genius the Allied nations have such faith?

From the time that he took command in the Battle of the Western Front, observers agree, his strategy has been to husband his men by defensive warfare, to inflict the heaviest possible losses upon the attacking enemy, and to accumulate reserves for a counter-offensive. For, as the Montgomery *Advertiser* remarks: "Time is the friend and ally of the Entente nations, and the enemy of Germany; each day gives America more time to draw upon its vast resources and to assemble and organize them for war." "It becomes more and more obvious that Foch is biding his time," remarks the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, which is convinced that the Allies "can afford to do what he asked Premier Clemenceau to do—to wait." The same paper goes on to say:

"This commander-in-chief refuses to be stampeded into a premature offensive. He knows that any action that is premature might end in a disaster that could not be overcome in years of fighting. Faith in him should be increased and not shaken by the fact that he is holding back until he can hope to win what will be the most fateful battle of this or any other war."

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HOW LONG BEFORE THE SANDS RUN OUT?
—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

Foch's strategy, according to Hilaire Belloc, is that of Napoleon, while the German high command still follows the strategy of Frederick the Great. Hence, he argues, Foch will continue to leave the initiative to Germany until he thinks the time is opportune for a great counter-stroke; and Germany, in accordance with her theory of war, will continue her offensive as long as she has strength to strike. Writing in the New York *Tribune*, Mr. Belloc goes on to say:

"Such a plan is in the very nature of the fundamental beliefs of the German school of war, and the contrast between it and the French school may be discovered by any one who cares to read the works of the two great exponents of either scheme, the Prussian General Bernhardi on one side and the French General Foch on the other. Each of these authorities exprest the national system of strategy long before the war; each taught it in the schools and each espoused it in his writings.

"General Bernhardi has put the German scheme in a single phrase: '*Military action must follow a previously determined line, and this must be pushed up to the limit where the adversary, in spite of all alternative plans he may have formed, shall be compelled to submit to the initiative of his opponent.*' In other words, you win by making a plan and by following it out in detail after the fullest preparation and not by trusting to your own rapidity of judgment in the presence of several alternatives. It must be remembered in this connection that this idea is as old as Frederick the Great and that under it you win all or lose all. It is the child of victory, and it

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takes superiority over your enemy for granted. It has little defensive power, and if it is once broken that break is for good and all.

"Now, if you turn to General Foch's great work, 'The Conduct of War,' you will find exactly the opposite doctrine. It may, if you wish, be called the child of defeat (tho it certainly does not produce defeat), for it received its full effect upon the French through their defeat in 1870. It is the doctrine that the general should foresee as much as possible, should be ready with the greatest number of alternatives, and should rely upon his rapidity of judgment and the power of a vigorous mind and eye to change his plans at the critical moment. Just as the German doctrine was formed before the victories of a generation ago, tho it was crystallized and solidified by them, so the French doctrine was formed long before the defeat of 1870, for it was the essence of a Napoleonic method. In fact, it was never better exprest than in the Napoleonic phrase, 'Act as if you expected the worst.'

"Indeed, there lie between the two theories two totally different national characters—one, that of Germany, mystical and believing in some way that confidence in victory actually produces victory; the other, French, preferring the known reality to visions and calculation to emotion. It is the contrast between the single swing of a battle-ax and the multiple maneuver of a sword. It may be said that the more subtle French theory is the refuge of the weaker party, and that is true; but it is also true that it brings victory to the weaker party when it succeeds."

HIS NIGHTMARE.

—Burtt in the Knoxville *Journal and Tribune.*

What resources has General Foch for the carrying out of his plans? We are told by André Tardieu, of the French Commission, that when the German drive began France had 3,000,000 men in the field. The British Army in France and Belgium, says Frank H. Simonds, "is not as large as the French"; and he reminds us that "since the opening of the battle of the Somme, less than two years ago, nearly 2,000,000 British have been killed, wounded, and captured." But even so, remembering the size of Kitchener's Army, 2,000,000 would not seem an extravagant guess for the number now in the field. The Belgian Army now numbers 300,000, Italy has 250,000 in France, and the United States has "more than half a million." These published figures would give an Allied Army of more than 6,000,000 men in France and Belgium. A French estimate, quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST last week, placed the total number in the German Army (not including the forces of her allies) at 5,300,000, of whom more than 3,500,000 were said to be on the Western Front. But "each day Ludendorff is receiving fresh reserves of troops coming from the East," says a London correspondent. London and Paris dispatches agree that Germany has about 1,900,000 soldiers distributed from the North Sea to the Oise, ready to launch the next offensive. In a cable to the New York *Times* from Edwin L. James, with the American Army in France, we read:

"On April 15 the Germans began a withdrawal of divisions from their front for the big drive with the purpose of reconstruction. Information here is that it takes five to seven weeks for this work.

"In the beginning of the Somme drive the German command used forty-five divisions. This number had been withdrawn for reconstruction by about April 21. About a week ago the Germans withdrew crack divisions for the purpose of training for a period estimated at three and four weeks. These divisions were not so badly chewed up.

"These factors lead to the estimate that the Germans will be ready for another drive in the first week of June on the same scale as the one that started on March 21. On a sliding scale of withdrawals of divisions for rehabilitation the Germans would be able to keep up the same supply of man-power."

But if the next big German offensive fails to separate the British and French armies, and if it proves as expensive in man-power as its predecessors, "there will be left to the Germans no offensive strength with which to obtain a decision," remarks Hilaire Belloc. And in the meantime we are given another glimpse of the amazing speed at which the United States is mobilizing and transporting its man-power to the front. Speaking in Congress last week a member of the House Committee on Military Affairs announced that the United States Army now numbers 2,078,223, that 90,000 American soldiers were sent to France during the first ten days of May, and that on the anniversary of the arrival of the first American troops in France our overseas expeditionary force will number 1,000,000, fully equipped and supplied. He further estimated the total available man-power of the enemy nations at 18,360,000, and of the Allies at 68,879,500. And he informs us that without going outside Class 1 of the draft the United States can raise 5,000,000 men this year. Already our soldiers are in the trenches in Flanders, in Picardy, near Verdun, in Lorraine, and elsewhere.

THE WEARY BELL-RINGER.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

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And we have President Wilson's assurance that "we are not to be diverted from the grim purpose of winning the war by any insincere approaches on the subject of peace."

And with every attack the Germans are losing man-power faster than the Allies, remarks the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, which adds: "That side which has the last reserves will win the war." Examining the situation before Germany strikes again, the military expert of the New York *Times* finds that we have the advantage of terrane and of numbers, while Germany has the advantage of shorter interior lines of communication on a battle-line that is roughly semicircular. But, to quote further:

"The net results of delay favor the Allies. They know now where Germany will attack—not the exact location, perhaps, but within reasonable limits; they can, therefore, not be surprized. They have brought up their strength, and, altho they are, perhaps, not equal in numbers to the Germans, they have, nevertheless, established an equilibrium. In artillery they have made up their losses and have accumulated a new stock of ammunition for their new gun positions. They have, in some central point of the fighting zone, a large reservoir of reserves, certainly much larger than that of Germany, with which they can either strike out in an independent action or feed the fighting line as the situation and the judgment of their commander dictate.

"The Germans have, however, mustered their greatest strength and think that they can win. There can be no doubt that if the German command sends the German troops into another offensive operation, it is because it is figured that there is a chance of victory. The German leaders have undoubtedly prepared means by which every advantage can be followed up rapidly, and if the defensive zone of the Allies is penetrated, as it was before, to follow through the break in the lines without delay. When the attack falls—and an attack is inevitable—the moment will be the most serious for the Allies of the entire war.

"Both sides are poised for the blow. It may fall any day. But if it fails Germany has shot her bolt; she has gambled with her last stake, and she can only fall back into her trenches, fortify them, and try to stay defeat."

The Allies also hold the advantage in the air, according to the correspondents. Ever since the lull set in on the fighting front after the German repulse of April 29, says a Paris correspondent of the New York *World*, "the French and British have had it all their own way in raids and aerial observation." He adds:

"It is now exceedingly rarely that German machines cross the Allied lines. When one does, he is usually accounted for by being shot down. That is evidently the reason why the German guns so often fire at random. Their aerial observers either will not go over the lines or can not. Allied aviators, on the other hand, are continually picking out German troops, supplies, and munition-depots."

British tanks, we are told, have established their superiority over German tanks. A London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* tells of a pitched battle near Villers-Bretonneux between two squadrons of tanks which ended in the complete rout of the Germans. Then seven of the new fast British tanks charged a ridge held by the enemy, inflicting more than four hundred casualties. An Associated Press dispatch quotes an officer of the British General Staff as saying:

"The British tank has justified itself. The Germans have adopted them, but there is yet no evidence that they have any large number available. With the start which we have in tank-construction we should be able to preserve our superiority without difficulty."

At the same time Allied shipyards and Allied destroyers are defeating Germany's *U*-boat campaign. Says an Associated Press dispatch from London:

"Merchant-ship construction by the United States and the Allies already has passed the real danger-point and ships are being launched faster than they are sunk. Officials pointed to this fact to-day as proof of the wisdom of the American policy of building an enormous merchant fleet. As the supply of submersibles begins to diminish, the biggest part of the shipping problem of the Allies begins to vanish. Aside from the general effect of a decrease in the number of submarines, officials look for it to have a decided effect on German morale. Every submarine sent to the bottom carries with it a trained crew which it becomes increasingly harder to replace."

Frank H. Simonds, military expert of the New York *Tribune*, explains why we read so often of French reserves, instead of British reserves, coming to the relief of a hard-prest portion of the British line. According to this authority Britain has no strategical reserves, and consequently her function, as allotted by General Foch, is simply to hold the line. To quote:

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"WHO'D HAVE THOUGHT IT?"

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World*.

"This means that there will be a general notion that the French are really doing more than their share and saving the British over and over again, whereas the truth will be that British and French are performing exactly the missions allotted to them by the High Command. And, it must be patent, the higher costs will be paid by the British, who last year lost four to one, as compared with the French, and so far this year have lost some 250,000, against 50,000 for Pétain's forces.

"The point which I am striving to emphasize is that it is essential not to be unjust to our British allies, whose losses are terrific now and whose services are equally great, while the French, having done their share, and more than their share, in past years, are now acting as a reserve, marching to the threatened point, but arriving only when the first shock is over and both contestants are growing weary. Realizing the praise due the French, there remains reason for paying proper tribute to the British share in the common struggle. . . . . .

"The German has chosen to attack the British, and I believe that he will make still a third attack, and an attack between Amiens and Arras, with the deliberate intention of completing the job begun nearly two months ago and rolling the British back away from the French and upon the Channel ports. Whether he is successful or fails, the British will have to face a casualty list of nearly a million this year, as they did last. If, in the end, with the aid of all the Allied reserves, the British survive the storm, we shall owe them quite as large a debt as we owe the French for the noble sacrifice that stretched from the opening hours of the war, through the victory of the Marne and the costly but glorious defense of Verdun.

"And we Americans might just as well recognize the fact that if the British do this, then it will be our turn to step into the breach and, relying upon the British and French as necessary and powerful reserve forces, bear the brunt of the next two years of the war in an ever-increasing measure, if the war shall persist for this ghastly long time. Only by thus apportioning the losses between the Allies, while Germany has to bear hers alone, shall we win the war by attrition alone. But winning it in this fashion we shall insure for the world a period of peace from the German menace, for the tribute laid upon the male population of Germany will be beyond that any nation in modern history has had to bear."

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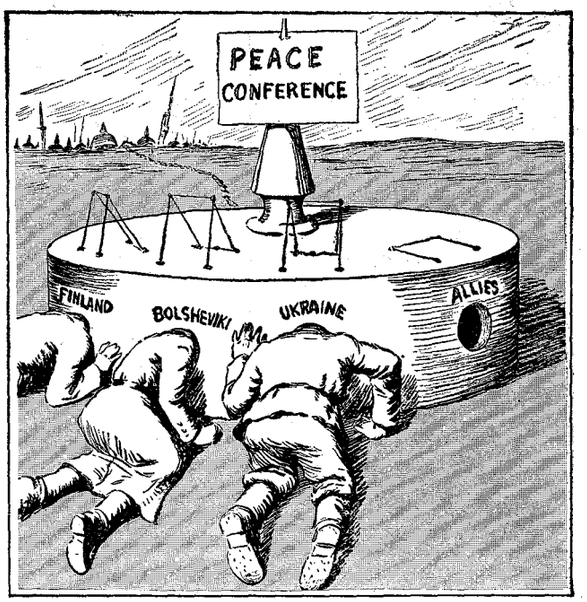
OUR DUTY IN EASTERN EUROPE

THE GERMAN MOUNT OF TEMPTATION faces eastward, where the imperial tempter shows the German people a ring of subject nations bowing beneath their sway, and in the dim distance the untold wealth of Asia, theirs if they only "hold out," a situation which explains to editorial observers in this country why the Germans continue to worship and to follow their Prussian master, through hunger, war-weariness, and bereavement. For the time being at least, as one of our editors remarks, "the German has painted upon the map most of that *Mitteleuropa* coloring which his earlier sketches forecast in the years before the present conflict." The recent parleyings between the two Emperor-Kings have again reminded us that Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria are ruled from Berlin. "Four kings for four new kingdoms carved out of Russia; a demand for the surrender of Moscow; a pretext for further war of conquest in the region of the Don"—here is Pan-Germany working out its program, observes a Chicago newspaper, noting further that "Roumania has been reduced to a state of dependence; Servia conquered; the Ukraine Republic is merely a sort of Hohenzollern farm on which to raise grain for Hohenzollern troops, and, by and by, to raise troops to seize some other nation's grain."



THE FOOL-TRAP.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

That this eastern extension of German power would menace Asia only, that it would not concern us here, is something only the short-sighted can say, declares ex-President Roosevelt in the Kansas City *Star*, for "twenty years hence by mere mass and growth Germany would dominate the western European Powers that have now fought her"; and this would mean that "the United States would be left as her victim." On the very lowest basis, "putting aside all altruistic considerations," we must conclude, as the Chicago *Evening Post* sees it, that "America is greatly concerned in what happens in the East." For—

> "It must be clear to us that if Germany is permitted to exploit at her will the vast natural resources of Russia, and to develop this market of millions of purchasers for the products of German industry, the United States will suffer. Let Germany reorganize Russia and she will follow the old Bismarckian policy of removing any tariff barrier or other trade obstacle between her and the Russian people and building a barrier against the trade of her enemies. We will be shut out of a field that under conditions of equal opportunity would offer us profitable possibilities.
>
> "But a far worse prospect faces us if the East is Prussianized. The cessation of warfare through any agreement reached in the West would be merely a truce—an armed truce. No nation that has opposed the subjugating aims of Germany in this war would dare to relax its vigilance or desist from preparations for defense. The United States would be compelled to maintain an army numbering millions, to build more and more battleships, to devote the brains and energies of its men of inventive and industrial genius to the making of machinery for war. Billion-dollar Congresses would become a commonplace. In the end, when Germany had drilled and regimented the man-power of fifty million additional subjects, we would have to fight again."

In a broader sense, the development of Germany's eastern European empire concerns us because we are engaged in a crusade for democracy, fighting against "the divine right of kings, the royal prerogative, the imposition of a despotic will." Truly, says the Houston *Chronicle*, when Emperors William and Charles met to select kings for Poland, Courland, Lithuania, and Esthonia, thus taking the precaution to surround themselves with lesser kings, they sufficiently answered "those who pretend they can not understand why we claim to be fighting for democracy." As the Texas editor continues:

> "The Ukraine may squirm for a little, and Roumania wheeze under the Prussian juggernaut, but Middle Europe is coming to know its master, coming to sense the whip, the iron hand, and the still more iron will. . . . . .
>
> "Everywhere Prussianism triumphs it will set up a throne and appoint a puppet prince."

The masters of Germany wish peace to enable them to develop their eastern conquests undisturbed and prepare for the next war. But they have an alternative plan, for use in case the Allies refuse the bait. Their full program, as understood in Washington, is a truly "megalomaniac scheme of conquest," which Mr. Welliver, of the New York *Globe*, outlines as follows:

> "To increase their gains in the West as rapidly as may be this summer, take the coast ports if possible, and entrench against any counter-offensive the Entente may later undertake.
>
> "To follow this by a complete subjugation of Russia, for which purpose intrigue will be the chief weapon this year, and if necessary a sharp military campaign next spring.
>
> "To use a great consolidation of German, Austrian, Turk, and Bulgarian forces to crush the Saloniki Army of the Allies, and to destroy the British forces in Mesopotamia and Palestine.
>
> "To split Russia into a group of semidependent states under German-Austrian domination, making them feeders for the Teutonic military machine.
>
> "To inaugurate a grand eastern policy that will look toward China and India and the disruption of the British Empire through the conquest of both Egypt and India."

We are warned by a number of newspapers not to underestimate the importance of Germany's subjugation of eastern Europe "as a war-stroke." The Lowell *Courier-Citizen* and the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, however, are not so certain that German hopes in the East are to be realized. The Massachusetts paper, for instance, does not think that Germany "can compel the service of the Russians and Lithuanians by merely rattling the saber and stamping furiously," and concludes that before she can use them she will have to do more fighting than she is in a position to do. One straw blowing in this direction is the reported burning of their crops by the Ukrainian farmers to avoid selling them to the Germans. But German history has shown that there are ways of getting rid of recalcitrant populations. We recall the recent deportations from France and Belgium. And an Amsterdam dispatch contains this significant quotation from an article which has appeared in a German newspaper:

> "Germany has been forced to destroy whole states, as if they were castles constructed of cards, and has thus lost blood from millions of wounds. Considering this, it can not be wrong or immoral to expel the Poles from the territories of old Russia, so that we may prepare in these regions a new fatherland for the German refugees who have come from all parts of the world."

"Shall the poor Russian kidling be left to the fangs of the German wolf?" asks the Boston *Herald*. The answer to this

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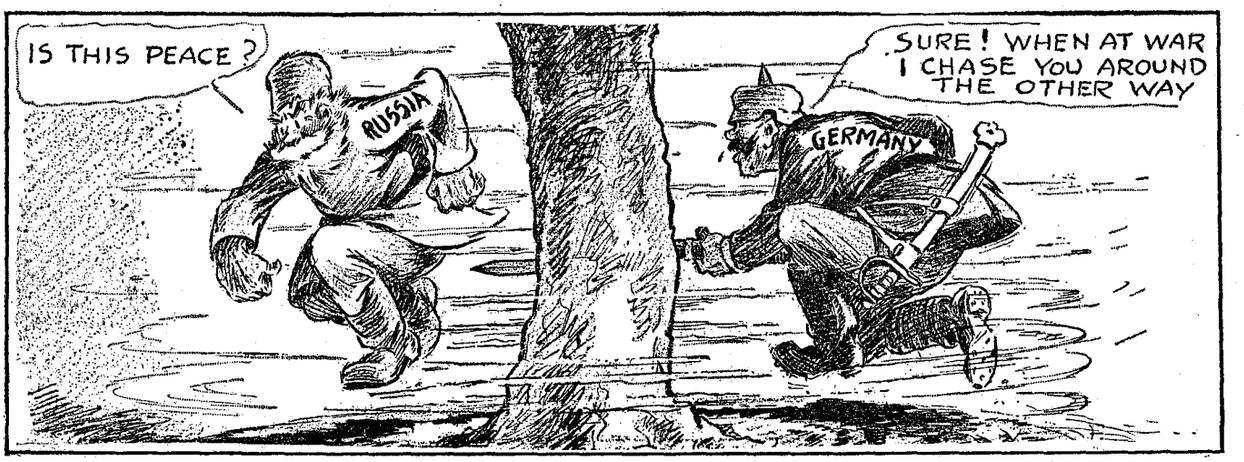

THE DIFFERENCE. —Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

question has been put into the plainest of plain words by President Wilson, who said in his New York Red-Cross speech that he recognized German peace approaches as simply "an opportunity to have a free hand, particularly in the East, to carry out purposes of conquest and exploitation," and then declared: "Now, so far as I am concerned, I intend to stand by Russia as well as by France." The significance of this pledge does not escape applauding editors. It means, according to Mr. C. W. Gilbert, Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, that Mr. Wilson talks the only language Germany understands. He tells her that he means to send against her five million men, if necessary, and as many more as ships can carry, "but he also tells her that she can have no hope to retain the territory or booty in the East on which she has closed her hand."

President Wilson's pledge, agrees the New York *Evening Post*, "means protection for Russia against the German schemes for domination and the obvious German intent to destroy the Russian revolution." But with the Bolshevik leaders impugning our motives and those of our Allies this daily does not see how the American people can now give "effective aid." "Against our will," it concludes, "we are forced to turn away to the future, to fix our minds upon the ultimate triumph of democracy the world over, and to be content with the pledge of the President, speaking for the American people, that we stand by Russia."

But the reply to those who would defer action on behalf of Russia until the "ultimate triumph of democracy," is that the Allies can not afford to let the Russian situation go from bad to worse while hoping for a decision in the West. "Every hour that the practical help of the Allies is delayed," contends the London *Times*, "strengthens the German grip on Russian territory and enlarges the area of German penetration."

The Moscow Government has protested to Berlin against the advance of German troops in Finland, the Ukraine, and the Crimea, in contravention of the Brest-Litovsk treaty. Press dispatches tell how the German Army which entered Finland to aid the White Guards against the Bolshevik Red Guards menaces Petrograd and the Allied stores in Russia's northern ports. Most of the new Ukrainian Republic is now subject to the military dictatorship of Field-Marshal von Eichhorn. Odessa and Sebastopol have been seized by German forces, which are also said to be close to the Crimean coal-mines. With the Black Sea ports in her hands and control of the Danube made complete by the peace treaty wrung from Roumania, Germany now commands all the water-routes of southeastern Europe, and it is believed she will make the most of this for the transportation of food and for military purposes. Lithuania's "independence" is recognized, but Germany expects Lithuania to "participate in the war-burdens of Germany, which secured her liberation." This means, say our editors, that Lithuania and the other little nations split off from Russia "are to feel the tread of the Prussian press-gang."

Accompanying the reports of German military activity in Russia come stories of commercial and financial penetration. One American recently returned from Russia declares that "Germany contemplates complete political and business domination in the whole country."

Most of our editors seem to feel that Russian prejudices make Japanese intervention in Siberia inexpedient. A joint military and civil expedition, in which America and Japan can take a prominent part, is widely demanded. But there is sharp division as to whether such a force should act in conjunction with or in opposition to the present Bolshevist régime. One point of view, which is said to be held by many patriotic Russians in New York, is set forth by Lieut. Boris Brasol in the New York *Times*. Believing that "Russian Bolshevism is only the reverse side of the Prussian medal, with the image of the single-headed eagle upon it," he calls for—

"The organization of an inter-Allied and Panslavic expedition into Russia for the overthrow of the Bolshevist Government, for the eradication of the contagion of Russian anarchy, for the support of the patriotic effort of those pure Russian elements which are manfully and with a forlorn hope struggling against the Bolshevist knife, and whose sincere aim it is to see Russia strong and democratic and the Entente Powers victorious over Germany and her allies."

The other view-point is presented by Louis Edgar Browne in his dispatches from Moscow to the Chicago *Daily News*. He thinks that we must work with the present Government of Russia and believes that the men responsible for this Government are becoming more and more ready to fight Germany. In fact, says Mr. Browne, "we in Russia who are actually in contact with the *Soviet* Government discern the possibility of Russia's again becoming a contributing member of the Allies' coalition." America should hasten this desirable consummation, we are told, by fostering the Russian spirit of resentment against Germany and by giving efficient material aid to the *Soviet* Government "in its effort to put Russia on a war-basis."

Such contrasting views as these are held in Washington and in other Allied capitals, says a Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*. He suggests the taking of a middle course by sending a civilian commission to Siberia—

"All the Allied nations would be represented by distinguished men, with the leader of the commission preferably an American. The commission would be protected by a large military force, in which the predominating nationality necessarily would be Japanese, but with Great Britain, France, and the United States also represented by troops. . . The commission would proceed westward in Siberia, encouraging the best elements to form local governments, assured of stability by the Allied forces.

"News of this would spread through Russia, and it is claimed that it would cause the Russian people generally to organize with a view to establishing a central Government that would take means to combat the German advance."

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ANOTHER COAL SHORTAGE?

THE SPECTER OF COAL FAMINE next winter stalks abroad on the warmest of summer days, and the question of how it shall be banished is in dispute between those who say coal can be delivered where needed if we have cars enough, and those who maintain that the mining companies are at fault. To be able to present an expert and comprehensive survey of the question, THE LITERARY DIGEST has sought information from various coal and traffic authorities, including the Fuel Administration and the Railroad Administration. There seems no way open to prevent a serious coal shortage next winter, according to *West Virginia Mining* (Charleston), but it can be made less serious by "speeding up construction of the open-top cars recently ordered by the Director-General of Railroads, of engines to haul them, and delivery of such equipment to the railroads for mine service long enough before bad weather sets in." The supply of coal is a matter of transportation, we are told, but in the near future it is likely to become also one of efficient man-power at the mines, unless car service is improved and thus more miners kept steadily employed. *The American Coal Miner* (Indianapolis) charges the Railroad Administration with having planned a great financial showing at the expense of every other industry. Railroads being the largest consumers of coal, this trade organ says, naturally the coal industry was "first and hardest hit under the plan of 'soak 'em'—all to accomplish the designed plan of economical operation." This reference is to the controversy between the coal-mine operators, backed by the Fuel Administration, and the Railroad Administration as to how much the Railroad Administration should pay for fuel, but *The Traffic World* (Chicago) says the dispute has now been adjusted. The railroads, it informs us, "hereafter will purchase their coal at the full market price and cars will be evenly distributed at all mines, under an arrangement reached April 18 by the railroad and fuel administrations."

There is no limit to the amount of coal that can be produced if sufficient transportation is available, according to *The Coal Age* (New York), whose editor, Mr. Floyd W. Parsons, informs us that we must produce for our present needs 720,000,000 tons, of which 100,000,000 tons is anthracite. We are about 25,000,000 short of the program so far in 1918, he tells us, but the fuel-conservation plan of the Fuel Administration calls for a saving of 61,000,000 tons this coal year, from April 1, 1918, to April 1, 1919. This economy will be effected through increased efficiency in power plants, in the fueling of railway locomotives, in domestic conservation, and the curtailment of less essential industries. The latter expedient is called most important by this coal authority, who suggests that plants given to less essential industries should be remodeled for industries related to the conduct of the war, which must take rank over all other necessities, domestic and industrial. We read further that the loss of men in the anthracite field is about 2½ per cent. through enlistment, as the men do not like to be drafted. To meet the sharp demand for labor, the mining companies put girls in the breakers running jigs and filled the men's places with boys who had formerly done this work. The girls liked the work enthusiastically because it paid more than work in silk-mills and was less dangerous. "The plan gave promise that the coal corporations, with this new help, would be able to provide a sufficient force of jig-runners to prepare the coal on the basis of prewar standards, which the Fuel Administration now requires, and which it is difficult to obtain with only a 50 per cent. force." But, *The Coal Age* proceeds, "this hopeful outcome has been prevented by the action of certain labor leaders, who have invoked an old law passed in 1891 which prohibits the employment of women at or around the mines for anything except clerical work."

The anthracite outlook, says *The Coal Age*, is most favorable, and we shall have about the same production as last year, that is, 100,000,000 short tons. We shall, indeed, have more anthracite for domestic purposes than in 1917, according to this authority. The New England section, which suffered so greatly in its industries during the past winter, will receive about 5,000,000 tons more bituminous by water this year than last, but this is the limit that can be delivered with the means of transportation available.

As an important measure for conserving the supply of anthracite, we are informed by the Fuel Administration that the anthracite committee has increased from nineteen to twenty-four the number of States to which shipments of anthracite are barred, except upon special permits first obtained from the committee. The anthracite committee makes known with deep gratification, but not surprize, the fact that almost unanimously State fuel administrators the country over are accepting these orders as "fair, just, and, under the war-conditions, necessary for the public protection and national good." As to the production of anthracite in March of this year, *The Wall Street Journal* (New York) is authority for the statement that it was the greatest in the history of the industry. Shipments reached 7,276,777 tons, or 287,702 tons more than for the same month last year, and for the twelve months ended this March, in spite of shortages in labor, there was an increase of 14 per cent. *The Coal Trade Journal* (New York) notes that in the government reports for the last three weeks in April, the car shortage has been a declining factor, yet—

"It still constitutes the principal drawback to production. For example, for the week ending April 27, out of total lost time of 25.3 per cent., car shortage was responsible for 14.4 per cent., or more than half of the losses. Labor shortages and strikes that week accounted for 4.4 per cent.

"The point to be remembered by the public is this: Had the labor-supply been larger, the losses through car shortage would have been intensified. Certain of the losses now credited to labor would have been shifted to the car-shortage column. Moreover, car shortage, bringing about broken running time at the mines, serves to make labor discontented and more responsive to the inducements offered by other lines of employment."

From the office of the Director-General of Railroads at Washington we receive the statement that "there is no danger of any fuel famine for next winter," and we read:

"We moved in the month of April approximately 46,500,000 tons of coal, with a steady increase for May. At this rate the railroads will haul about 750,000,000 tons of bituminous coal, and the estimated amount required will be about 560,000,000, giving a 10,000,000 margin. The anthracite shipments are on a steady increase. This, with the added equipment of 50,000 coal-cars and about 5,000 engines, will be ample to take care of the needs of the United States."

The same source provides the following figures showing the amount of coal loaded in cars at mines for the weeks ending April 6, 13, 20, and 27, 1918, compared with the same period in 1917:

	1917	*1918*	*Increase*
April 6	186,654	152,401	
April 13	201,279	226,071	24,792
April 20	211,819	232,797	20,978
April 27	221,588	244,049	22,461
Total for period	821,340	855,318	

In this connection *The Coal Trade Journal* remarks:

"The rising tide of bituminous production, as shown in the latest report of the United States Geological Survey, offers another source of pleasant reflection for the coal men identified with this branch of the industry. It is, perhaps, too much to hope that the menace of a serious coal shortage this year will be completely obliterated, but, if production can be continued upon the upgrade, if transportation facilities can be expanded and the service capacity of those already in existence amplified, some of the graver dangers feared, if not avoided, may, at least, be minimized. The situation calls for the clearest thought and most loyal cooperation, and this the leaders in the coal-trade are cheerfully giving to the cause."

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THE SINN-FEIN ROUND-UP

AMERICAN SYMPATHY FOR IRELAND received a shock when the cables told of the arrest of five hundred Sinn-Feiners and their leaders in Ireland on May 18, on the charge of treasonable conspiracy with German agents against Great Britain, on evidence unearthed by our government agents here. The American newspapers have long favored Home Rule, but one of them rather bitterly remarks that "Sinn-Feiners who conspire with the Kaiser against their own land and the cause of humanity must now look to the Kaiser for sympathy and help." Sinn-Feiners here, however, naturally do not share this view and regard the arrests as another example of British oppression. The news of the round-up reached New York while the convention of the Friends of Irish Freedom was in session, and was greeted with boos and hisses. One speaker said that the Irish in America who do not back the Sinn Fein now are "a lot of curs," and he hinted that unless this country intervenes on the side of the Sinn Fein "Ireland will be driven to seek help anywhere she can find it." This meeting adopted a petition to the President and Congress asking that the United States use its influence to obtain independence for Ireland.

A Dublin correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* quotes Mr. Edward Shortt, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, as saying:

"You may quote me as stating without reservation that the arrests of the Sinn-Fein leaders have no connection whatever with domestic policies in Ireland, and no connection with the question of conscription or any other local question, and are in no way aimed at the anticonscription movement in Ireland.

"We know that the Germans are looking upon Ireland as a good field to which to divert the military efforts of Great Britain from the Western front and are seeking that, not only by stirring up domestic strife as they are doing, but by preparing to land a force to assist in the rebellion they hope to incite.

"We are quite satisfied that the number of Irish traitors is very small, and it is against them, and against them alone, that the strong measures of the Government have been taken."

These arrests only render more hopeless the prospect of an immediate settlement of the twin issues of Home Rule and Irish Conscription, according to the New York *World*, which comments further:

"In their fanaticism many Sinn-Feiners have not hesitated to spread the doctrine that any enemy of Great Britain was to be accepted as the friend of Irish freedom. It made no difference to them that they were deliberately inciting treason. In lending aid and comfort, for their own mistaken purposes, to the enemy of England, they were not restrained by the knowledge that they were lending aid and comfort to the enemy of France and the United States.

"It was an opportunity at which the Germans were certain to grasp. They care nothing for the Irish people or the cause of a free and independent Irish nation. They see only in the Sinn-Feiners and their power for mischief a means of making trouble for Great Britain at home. They are ready to sacrifice Ireland for their own ends and by abetting the efforts of disloyalists to stir up civil war for Great Britain."

The New York *Tribune* believes it will be a tragic mistake for Irishmen to rely upon American sympathy and support in any open or covert attack upon our British allies, which can serve only a German purpose and end only by placing a larger part of the burden of the battle against the common enemy upon the shoulders of American man-power. The Irish people are warned that—

"There is just one way that Ireland can enlist American sympathy for her aspirations and her ambition. And this is by performing her part of what all Americans believe is the common task of all civilized mankind. If Ireland will not fight the enemy, not merely or primarily of England, but the enemy of all of us who hold to certain ideas and certain ideals, then the Irish people are out of court. They will have no standing, however great may be their local wrongs, however unjust in detail their punishment."

IRISH IN THE AMERICAN ARMY
IRISH IN THE CANADIAN ARMY
THE CAUSE OF HUMANITY
IRISH IN THE ENGLISH ARMY
IRISH IN THE AUSTRALIAN ARMY
HIS OWN TROUBLES
SINN FEIN FOR OURSELVES ALONE
IRELAND.

"STOP LOOKING AT YOURSELF FOR A WHILE AND YOUR CAUSE WILL GROW."

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* retorts that the Sinn-Feiners would only have been doing what Ulster did in 1914, but the New York *Evening Post* reminds us that that was "before the war," "before the whole cause of human liberty and the rights of small nations became bound up in the defeat of Germany." Yet *The Post* goes on to say that it is just as pertinent to-day as it has been any time these hundred years, to ask how much of the Irish talent "for conspiracy and for political crime is derived from English misgovernment," and we read:

"To the truly liberal and philosophical mind the reproach of Irish discontent and turbulence, Irish plotting and instability, lies mainly at the door of the British Government. When we see similar things in Alsace-Lorraine, after forty years of German rule, we indict that rule as stupid. So we must English rule in Ireland. Its bitter fruits are its sufficient condemnation. Many times the dawning of a new day for Ireland has seemed to be near. But always some malign fate, what an Irish writer has called a 'hidden hand,' has interfered to drop the dark curtain again. It may prove so again, in consequence of this asserted betrayal of the Irish cause by fanatics yielding to the German lure. Yet if Lloyd George and his Government will, while making known the whole truth about the conspirings with Germany, press on resolutely with their promised scheme of self-government for Ireland, and continue, as they are now doing, to appeal to Irish volunteering, instead of threatening conscription before an Irish Parliament is set up, they may yet wrest for all concerned good from what seems the disastrous new Irish turn."

Dublin dispatches inform us that in their street talk the Sinn-Feiners defy the Government to show proof of a German plot for an Irish uprising and say that talk of German influence is a plot by England to kill Sinn-Feinism. The majority of the moderates, we are told, describe themselves as being anti-English and pro-Irish, but not pro-German, and they are quoted as

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saying: "If the Government has got the goods, then we'll repudiate our leaders and get others." The divergence between the Nationalist party and the Sinn Fein is emphasized by Mr. John Dillon, the Nationalist leader, in an interview cabled from Dublin in which he describes the Sinn-Fein policy as "wrong and foolish, and bound to end in disaster." He adheres to the declaration of the late John E. Redmond made at the outbreak of the war, that the "cause of the Allies is the cause of Freedom." In an appeal to the American people Mr. Dillon said that the Sinn Fein had been supplied with unlimited financial resources from New York, and he urgently asked all those of Irish blood in the United States to support his party as against the Sinn Fein. Yet we read also in Dublin dispatches of a resolution denouncing the deportation of Sinn-Fein prisoners to Wales, which is signed by Messrs. John Dillon and Joseph Devlin, the Irish Nationalist leaders; William O'Brien and Timothy Healy, representing the O'Brienite party; John MacNeill and Alderman Kelley, representing the Sinn-Feiners in the places of de Valera and Arthur Griffith; and Messrs. Johnston, Egan, and O'Brien, representing the Labor party. The protest reads:

"A conference speaking on behalf of every section of the Irish nation condemns the deportations to England of our colleagues, Professor de Valera and Arthur Griffith, and their fellow prisoners. We charge it as an attempt to discredit and disrupt Ireland's united resistance to conscription, and this on a charge or allegation calculated to make a fair trial impossible for them in England and to prejudice the cause of the Irish nation in friendly countries abroad.

"We assert the ancient constitutional right of Irishmen to be arraigned in their own country and tried by their own countrymen. We charge that denial of this right is in violation of the first principles of justice and liberty, for the defense of which England claims to be a member of an alliance of democratic nations.

"We deplore the attempt in the proclamation of Field-Marshal French to poison the English mind against the Irish prisoners by a sensational allegation of 'a conspiracy in Ireland to enter into treasonable communication with the German enemy.' When Lord French calls on the Irish people to 'assist the Government in every way to crush this conspiracy' all Nationalists must recall that it is the habit of the British Government to blacken and assail Irish leaders in order to effectuate their own objects, and that charges of assassination were made against Parnell by means of a forged letter published on the day when the perpetual coercion act for Ireland was passed through its second reading in 1887, and this forgery was availed of by important members of the present Ministry to justify such legislation to the world.

"Circumstances at the present moment are trying, but we are strong in the confidence that our countrymen will continue to observe imperturbable calmness coupled with an unshakable determination to be faithful at all hazards to the sacred pledge of national resistance to conscription, which virtually the entire nation has now taken.

"While standing stedfastly on our own good right, we shall not cease to appeal to all friends of human freedom throughout the convulsed world and to inquire for ourselves whether the present attempt to force civil war upon the Irish people by a transparent and false pretext of military expediency does not really cover a wicked plot of English politicians to relieve themselves from their broken pledges to Ireland, in view of their profession that they have entered the world-war with the object of securing the right of self-determination for every other small nation in Europe."

The wisdom or unwisdom of the arrest of the Sinn-Fein leaders, the Brooklyn *Eagle* observes, must depend on the concrete facts of the case. If any Irishman of any faction planned or plotted to bring Germans into Ireland, he deserves to be tried and executed for treason. But mere talk of a German invasion, mere braggadocio about allies in Germany, is a very different thing.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

HOWEVER, the Kaiser won't get any farther with his long-range olive-branch than he got with his long-range guns.—*St. Joseph News-Press.*

"I INTEND to stand by Russia as well as France."—PRESIDENT WILSON. Will Russia now please stand up so she can be stood by?—*New York World.*

"ALL Germany May Be Forced to Marry at Nineteen."—*Head-line.* I always understood that marriages were made in the other place.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

IS Germany still of opinion that everybody who doesn't love her and admire her can be converted by the bomb and the t rch?—*Lowell Courier-Citizen.*

SECRETARY BAKER'S plans for an army "without limit" make one wonder how big an army he would plan if he hadn't been raised a pacifist.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

IT is understood that the aircraft division is going in for more production and less prediction.—*New York Sun.*

IN Petrograd a ham costs $300, cheese and butter about $10 a pound, and eggs 75 cents apiece; and see how applied socialism mitigates the lot of the poor!—*Wall Street Journal.*

NICARAGUA, the twentieth country to declare war on the Kaiser, is discreet enough not to say how many of anything goes with the declaration in the next twelve months.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

IT is chronicled that United States troops at the front "return the enemy's fire two to one and give him back a double dose of whatever he sends over." American prodigality in Europe was always notorious.—*New York World.*

"IT is time to abolish all that is foreign," said the Kaiser. Which would include the airplane, telegraph, telephone, submarine, quick-firing guns, automobile, anilin dyes, locomotives, gas- and steam-engines, and about everything connected with Germany's military and industrial life, except poison-gas and treachery.—*Wall Street Journal.*

SLOWLY Russia learns that Germany does not mean to let it have even an abject peace.—*Springfield Republican.*

GENERAL FOCH is a living demonstration of the fact that a man sometimes can worry along without a press-agent.—*Emporia Gazette.*

VON HINDENBURG'S promise of peace by August is evidently given as a promissory note with right of indefinite renewals.—*New York World.*

FIGHTING has begun between Bolsheviki and anarchists in Moscow, and you can't tell the players without a score-card.—*Chicago Tribune.*

ANOTHER thing we're going to show Germany is that the Roumanian peace treaty is a scrap of paper that is a scrap of paper.—*Kansas City Star.*

RETIRED business men under fifty classed as "loafers" can enroll as law students, with an interesting problem in constitutional law for a starter.—*Wall Street Journal.*

IT SHOOTS FARTHER THAN HE DREAMS.
—Knott in the Dallas *News.*

WHEN the Kaiser hears that the French War-Cross has been awarded to Lieutenant Meyer, of Milwaukee, he will almost despair of the Republic.—*New York World.*

AFTER proclaiming the President the greatest living statesman, Colonel House is quoted as modestly adding that his mind and that of the President "run parallel on most subjects."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

As the German press put it, Germany and Austria are "fighting shoulder to shoulder until peace is won," which is a tactful way of saying that neither dares to turn its back on the other.—*Newark News.*

AND when it comes to the delirium tremens of optimism, what do you think of that Irishman who said that if the Germans win the Sinn Fein intend to turn in and lick the conquering Kaiser?—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

IT was desirable, of course, to inscribe the new Russian flag with something short, simple, and easy to read at a distance. So after mature deliberation they settled upon this: "Rossiskaya Sotzialyitscheskaya Federativnaya Sovietskaya Respublika."—*Kansas City Star.*

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

BINDING THE FETTERS ON AUSTRIA

IF WE CAN BELIEVE the dispatches and comments cabled from various quarters of Europe, a purely nominal independence seems to be all that is now left to once "happy Austria." By the "firmer" alliance arranged between Emperor Karl and Emperor Wilhelm on May 15, it would appear that Austria has surrendered to Prussia her military and economic life, receiving in return "the solution of the Polish question desired by Austria." The German papers show a considerable reticence about the actual terms, and, in fact, the usually well-informed Swiss organ, the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, tells us that the final formalities of signature have not yet been completed. The Swiss paper says:

"No formal agreement was signed at this time because the moment did not seem opportune. Nevertheless, the direction and basis of a new treaty of alliance were definitely fixt, and it only remains to frame the different clauses as well as to establish the precise form of the continuation of the present alliance and of its extension."

The Berlin newspapers, however, indicate that three important factors in the new relations between Austria and the German Empire have been definitely decided. We are told that—

"1. The duration of the alliance was fixt for twenty-five years.

"2. Germany and Austria to sign a military convention imposing upon each much stricter military obligations than did the preceding treaties.

"3. Economic relations will be regulated so as to realize the '*Mitteleuropa* plan.'"

THE HUN COALITION.

It stands, but the base is none too firm.

—*Bystander* (London).

The apprehension excited in Hungary by this compact may easily be imagined when we are informed that the Hungarian Premier found it necessary to reassure the House of Deputies by saying:

"The existing alliance was strengthened and extended lengthily. The monarchs agreed to ask their respective Governments to open negotiations to confirm this new agreement, but no treaty was signed.

"Certain military agreements were made, but we do not surrender our independence."

The Vienna correspondent of the Budapest *Az Est* quoted Count Burian, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who declared the convention inevitable:

"Extension of the Austro-German alliance, which after long years of peace has stood the test of difficult times and has taken deep hold on the minds of the people, corresponds with what has become a historic necessity. It is necessary owing to the fact that Austria-Hungary and Germany are surrounded by a ring of enemies. The new alliance will be defensive and will serve to bring about peace. It will show the world that Austria-Hungary and Germany, united, can not be beaten, and will convert our opponents to peace by the strength of our will for peace."

The Berlin press speak in a rather veiled manner of the immense importance of the meeting, as if the news were too big to tell. The Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* says:

"The meeting of the two emperors, at which the King of Bavaria was present as the head of the second largest federal state, was a political event of first-rate world importance, which in view of the tremendous military strain in the West is particularly calculated to enable us to look forward hopefully and confidently to further successes for the German sword."

The cautious reference by this inspired organ to the King of Bavaria's presence at the meeting lets one of the cats out of the bag. Hints have been heard from time to time and recorded in these pages that the other federal states of the German Empire are restive under the none too gentle predominance of Prussia, and when the Kings of Bavaria and Saxony discovered that this Austrian move was on foot, the cables say, they turned up at German General Headquarters and, much to the annoyance of the Kaiser, insisted on putting their fingers into the pie. The *Münchner Neueste Nachrichten* remarks on the dissatisfaction of Berlin, and says:

"The hour is grave, and Bavaria can not allow Prussia to be the sole arbiter of German destiny. King Ludwig, therefore, proceeded to Headquarters. The departure of the King of Saxony to take part in the negotiations—a participation that was by no means desired in Berlin circles—was due to the same cause."

Not a few German papers are clear-sighted enough to see that while this subjugation of Austria may look very well in theory, it perhaps will not work out in practise, as the peoples composing Austria-Hungary have had no part or lot in the negotiations. As the imperialistic Bremen *Weser Zeitung* puts it: "We have learned in the last four years that only reality rules in diplomacy and that the words of the polite language of the courts decide neither friendship nor enmity, peace nor war." In the Berlin *Zukunft* Maximilian Harden pours out a stream of withering scorn upon the whole affair:

"The Dual Monarchy is not married to her neighbor. She needs freedom to make agreements with Powers which are our enemies but not hers. She needs more than any other people the friendship of America. Austria is not a German state, and can never be one. Austria and Hungary know that they have essentially other interests and another spiritual and ideal outlook. . . .

"For a country so deeply in debt as Austria, which will have

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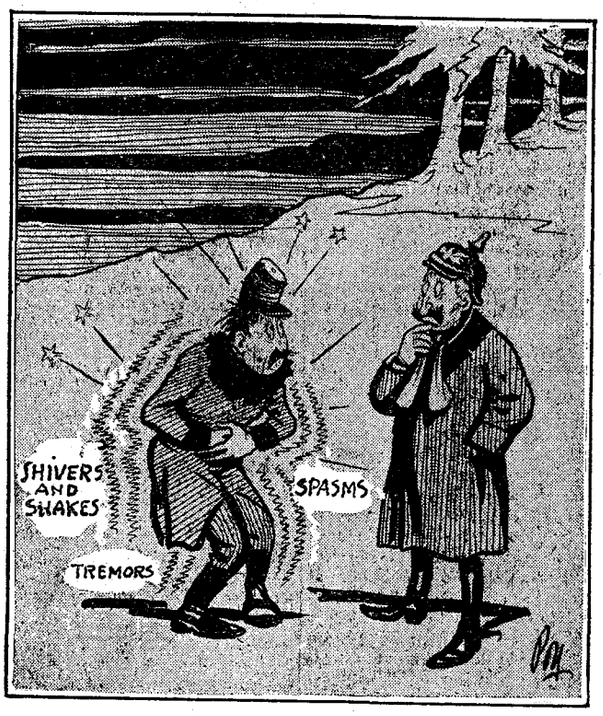
to pay Germany alone more than $175,000,000 annual interest, a new billion loan could only be raised in the United States. The latter country, however, can on no battle-field be compelled to entertain such a deal, and should the United States refuse the money, then the transformation of Austria's war-industries to peace conditions would be an impossible task and the country would find itself on the brink of an abyss."

On the other hand, the English papers see the final disappearance of Austrian independence in this agreement of the emperors. For example, the London *Daily Chronicle* writes:



INTERNAL TROUBLES.

AUSTRIA—"D-d-do you think I c-c-could have c-c-caught anything from R-r-r-russia?"

Evening News (London).

"An independent Austria-Hungary is impossible, chiefly because not one of its constituent nationalities wants it. The Austro-German and Magyar dominant minorities, ruling over Slav majorities, do not want an independent monarchy, but a monarchy dependent on Germany which can help them maintain their unnatural position.

"On the other hand, the Czecho-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs do not want a dual monarchy in any form, independent or otherwise. They want independent Czecho-Slovak and Jugo-Slav states. Between these two schools any attempt by Emperor Charles to reassert the independence of the Hapsburgs is doomed to fail helplessly. Furtive offers from him to the Allies of the kind of a peace he would like to make have the same significance as would belong to similar offers made from Munich and Dresden.

"Meanwhile we do well to realize that all attempts, whether in enemy camps or in our own, to trade on the idea of Austria-Hungary as a separate Power are profoundly deceptive. 'Austro-Hungarian independence' is a phase which has only one value, namely, camouflage, for German sovereignty over Central Europe."

The London *Daily Mail*, however, agrees with Maximilian Harden that America has got to have the last word on the Austrian question:

"The latest exhibition of German effrontery takes the form of a statement inspired from German Headquarters to the effect that the Austro-German alliance never has been other than a defensive pact, and that it now fits in most beautifully with the idea of the league of nations which the Entente has declared to be foremost among the aims they are pursuing.

"The authors of this colossal piece of mountebankish impudence conveniently forget that Italy seceded from the Triple Alliance for the very reason that it proved itself an instrument of aggression, and Roumania severed partnership with the Central Powers for the same cause.

"We are asked to believe there has been a change of heart, that eternal peace is the one object of German and Austrian statesmanship, and that a league of nations is the ideal toward which Berlin and Vienna are panting. President Wilson anticipated and answered that pretense long before the rulers of the robber empires had the brazenness to put it forward.

"'We can not,' he said, 'take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guaranty of anything that is to endure. This agony must not be gone through with again.'

"It is the only answer, and it suffices."

RUSSIA REVIVES SLAVERY

UTTER DEMORALIZATION marks the path of the Russian revolution, and to-day many sincere radicals who once were enthusiastic revolutionaries are sighing a little regretfully for the days that are no more. We would be unable to credit some of the reports coming out of Russia if we found them in the reactionary press, but the latest and most terrible indictment against the Bolshevik Government—or absence of government—is from the pen of that indubitably radical Socialist, Maxim Gorky, in his organ, the Petrograd *Novaya Zhizn*. He writes:

"All observers of the village to-day are unanimously of the opinion that the process of disintegration and demoralization is proceeding there with irresistible force. Having plundered the estates of the landowners, having shared out among themselves or simply destroyed the dead and living stocks on those estates, having even taken to pieces the buildings, the peasants are now preparing for war against one another for the division of the spoil. To this is added the calamity of famine. In some districts the population has long ago consumed all the available stocks of corn, including seed-corn; while in others the peasants, having had a good harvest, are hiding corn and even burying it in order not to share it with their starving neighbors. All this must lead, and in some places has already led, to a war of all against all, and to the most senseless chaos and universal destruction and murder."

Human beings, we are told, are now bought and sold and the price has dropt from $75 to $15. The *Novaya Zhizn* proceeds:

"Information is constantly arriving of the division of military property among the demoralized soldiers and of various outrages committed by them. Monstrous rumors are circulated about the army which is returning from Asia Minor. It appears that it has brought into the Crimea a large number of female slaves, and that at Theodosia a regular slave-market is being held, the supply being so large that prices soon fell from 100 or 150 rubles to 25 or 30 rubles per slave.

"Can any contrast be more striking, any sarcasm more biting, than this? According to official assurances we are entering the Kingdom of Communism, where complete equality is to reign among men, where *bourgeois* property is entirely abolished, and where the power of chattels is entirely broken. In reality we are transforming human beings into chattels; we are restoring pre-*bourgeois* property in human beings, and the soldiers of the revolutionary army are publicly trading in slaves, as the planters did in the times of Mrs. Beecher Stowe."

In a bitter passage, terrible in its irony, Maxim Gorky concludes:

"Yes, the process of self-discipline among the masses is proceeding with gigantic strides. The revolutionary army garrison at Sebastopol has already undertaken the last final struggle with the *bourgeoisie*. Without much ado they decided simply to massacre all the *bourgeoisie* who lived within their reach. They decided and did it. At first they massacred the inhabitants of the two most *bourgeois* streets in Sebastopol; then the same operation, in spite of the resistance of the local *Soviet*, was extended to Simferopol, and then the turn came of Eupatoria.

"Apparently similar radical methods of class-war will soon be applied also to Greater Russia, for we have already Mr. Bleichmann (the leader of the anarchists) energetically carrying on an agitation within the walls of the Petrograd *Soviet* in this sense. In Petrograd itself, at the factories, the discipline has reached such a state of perfection that more and more the subordinate organs of the *Soviet*, and even the trade-unions, have to issue threats of deductions from wages, and even of complete dismissal, for the never-ending holding of meetings."

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JAPAN'S SIBERIAN SLIP

"THE ROOSEVELT OF JAPAN," as the Japanese papers call Baron Shimpei Goto, is now at the head of her Foreign Department, and in the opinion of the Japanese press all ideas of intervention in Siberia are now at an end. Apparently, says the Osaka *Asahi*, the landing of Japanese and British troops at Vladivostok bodes nothing more serious than the protection of those munitions of war delivered to, but not paid for by, the Russians. In fact, just before Viscount Ichiro Motono, the former Foreign Minister, resigned from office, he electrified the Japanese Diet by blandly announcing that the Government had never proposed intervention in Siberia.

This announcement has puzzled even the Japanese editors, for they, too, evidently thought their own country was responsible for the proposal which created so much controversy. They try to explain the apparently peculiar situation by saying that what Viscount Motono did on the Siberian question was perhaps nothing more than an informal inquiry, through the Japanese ambassadors at Paris and London, as to what attitude England and France were going to assume toward Russia, now that the latter had signed a separate peace. The Japanese Foreign Minister had perhaps also inquired, in the surmise of these editors, what measures France and England thought Japan should take, should the German menace in Siberia become imminent. The strange part of it is that Viscount Motono, in making such important, tho informal, inquiries, does not seem to have submitted the matter to the deliberation of either the Cabinet or the Council of Foreign Affairs. As the Tokyo *Nichi-nichi* explains the situation:

"Almost simultaneously with Viscount Motono's announcement that he did not propose mobilization for Siberia, Premier Count Terauchi stated in the House of Peers that the Cabinet was not considering any such proposition as the dispatch of troops to Siberia. Is this not an unmistakable indication that the Government is opposed to mobilization?

PERHAPS, PERHAPS NOT.

JAPAN—"Yes, Uncle?"

Evening News (London).

"Evidently it is Foreign Minister Viscount Motono, and he alone, who is responsible for the creation of so much talk about our alleged intentions with regard to Siberia. When the ambassadors of the Allies decided to leave Petrograd, our Foreign Minister was so perturbed that he immediately approached the British and French governments with a view to ascertaining their attitude toward Russia. True, perhaps, it is that he did not lay before the European governments any definite or formal proposal, but what he did do was bound to breed misunderstanding. And in doing what he did he relied solely upon his own discretion, and did not consult either his colleagues or the Council of Foreign Affairs."

THE JAPANESE ROOSEVELT,

Baron Shimpei Goto, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, who would rather not intervene in Siberia unless he is forced to do so.

The Manchester *Guardian* is much annoyed at the turn of events, and tells us what the real sentiments of Japan are upon the subject:

"The largest party in the Diet, the party by whose support the Government holds office, is the *Seiyukai*. The leaders of the *Seiyukai* thus exprest themselves:

"'Supposing that Japan were to send troops, it would not be easy to find any reasonable pretext for it. If the object of sending troops and the question of interests involved are seriously considered, it will be very difficult to decide on taking that step. According to rumors, the eastward extension of German influence may lead to German submarine activities in the Japan Sea. This is a silly view. German armed prisoners in Siberia are another bogy used by those advocating the dispatch of troops. No apprehension is necessary.' . . . . . .

"The Opposition part in the Diet is the *Kenseikai*. The *Kenseikai* leaders said, 'At present there is not sufficient reason for Japan to dispatch troops to Siberia.' In any case, the existing Government was not competent to take so grave a step. 'If the present Ministry, regardless of popular opinion, recklessly decides on sending an expedition, the *Kenseikai* will most strongly oppose the proposal.'"

Turning again to the Japanese press, the Osaka *Asahi* says:

"To meet penetration of a non-military character, forces other than military must be employed. The best way to meet such a situation lies in cultivating friendly relations with the Russians —as far as possible, that is, by creating common interests. It is therefore most important that any military steps tending to antagonize Russian sympathy and to drive the Russians to join hands with the Germans against this country should be conscientiously avoided."

The Tokyo *Yorodzu*, on the other hand, is eager to put a finger into the Siberian pie, but not entirely from altruistic motives:

"The Government should take immediate steps to seize the Siberian and the Chinese eastern railways, as well as take possession of Harbin, Vladivostok, Irkutsk, and other points, by way of obtaining security for Japan's claims on Russia, which the latter has unlawfully repudiated."

The Manchester *Guardian* asserts that no one is in any peril in Siberia and that all is quiet at Vladivostok. It quotes a resident of that city who states:

"The Japanese residents at Vladivostok were nonplussed at receiving persistent telegrams from Japan that they should return home as soon as possible. It is true that burglars and robbers are active, but they are a traditional pest inseparable from Siberia. The Japanese residents at Vladivostok, far from trying to withdraw to Japan, are, some of them at least, endeavoring to get rich quick by taking advantage of the situation."

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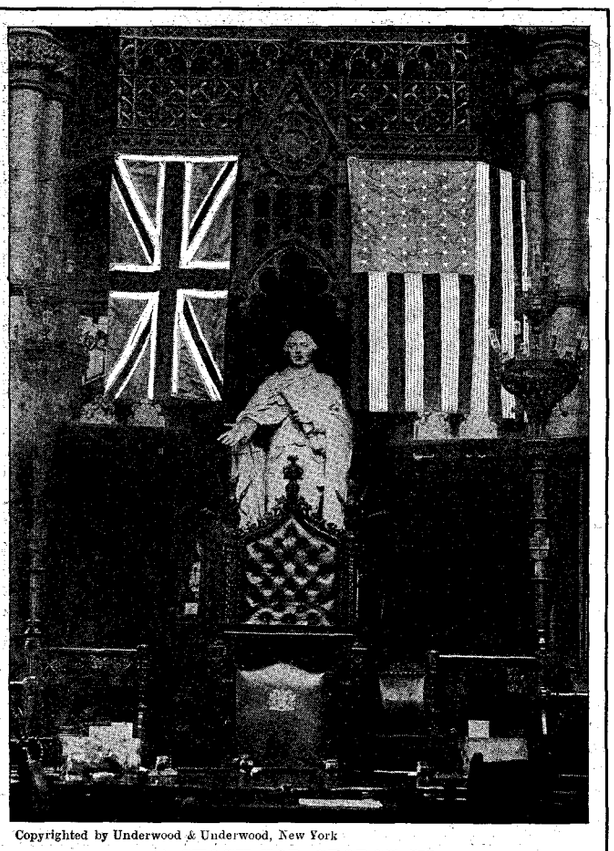
ANOTHER PUZZLE FOR GEORGE III.

HOW THE APPLE GOT INTO THE DUMPLING was always a mystery to that thoroughgoing old German, George III., who was responsible for the little unpleasantness which occurred between ourselves and our British



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A SHOCK FOR GEORGE III.

In the Guildhall, London, is the statue of George III. To-day the King who "made the Revolution" stands between the Union Jack and Old Glory. This flag was presented to the City of London by our Ambassador to mark the first anniversary of our entrance into the war.

cousins in 1776. That monarch would be still more puzzled had he seen American troops marching through London to be reviewed by George V. Yet this has happened, and to-day America is closer to England than she has ever been at any previous period in her existence. This moves the London *Times*—for the first time during the war—to express sentiments of gratitude to Wilhelm von Hohenzollern for what he has done to draw the nations more closely together:

"The Kaiser and his advisers brought together English-speaking peoples more closely and more rapidly than the fondest dreamers after more intimate relations between them had dared to hope. That, as we ventured to point out when the President called upon Congress to declare that Germany had made war upon the Republic, is an immense event in the history of the Old World and of the New—the greatest that has happened, except the war itself, since the French Revolution. It is having and will have complex and far-reaching consequences both for the British Empire and for the United States in many spheres of thought and of activity. Its military results upon the great conflict between militarism and democracy promise to turn the scale decisively when once the Republic has placed her armies in the field. . . . . .

"The lesson for England and America is plain, and there is abundant proof that both understand it. We have to stick it out and the Americans have to hurry up, and they are hurrying up splendidly.

"Not one peace note has been heard in Congress. The only criticisms breathed against the Government consist of occasional complaints that it does not get on fast enough with the war. That is the right temper for both sides of the Atlantic."

The same note of "reunion" is struck by the London *Daily Telegraph*, which says:

"The march through London of American troops, with the compliments paid to King George on the one hand and the splendidly enthusiastic welcome given to the troops by the people of London on the other, signalizes a final wiping out of old prejudices, an extinction of a lingering memory of old quarrels, a reunion of hearts among English-speaking peoples in the service of the most just and most compelling cause that ever ennobled the pursuit of victory. Nothing can ever be the same again as between the British peoples and the great nation which owns common ancestry, tradition, and speech with them. For the first time they feel and think and act alike and offer together a supreme sacrifice. It is indeed a great moment in history which sees the flag of Washington borne through London by armed defenders of the honor of the United States in token of friendship and alliance."

Turning to practical questions, the London *Daily Mail* says:

"America has had immense and unlooked-for difficulties to contend with. She hasn't overcome all of them, but is fast getting the better of them. There is very much to be done before America's weight is fully felt, but the people of the United States are sparing nothing that will enable them to do it."

Writing in his organ, the London *British Weekly*, Sir William Robertson Nicoll says:

"What we need supremely from the United States is food and men. The food is being supplied in a comforting degree, and has done much to relieve the situation. As for men, we want them now. We do not ask that they shall be trained first in America. They are more quickly trained in France, where

SOON.

When Uncle Sam uses his man-power—no hidden hand about that.

Bystander (London).

the actualities of fighting are. Nor do we ask that they should be equipped. France and Britain between them can arm, we believe, two million American soldiers, besides providing for the needs of their own."

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SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

GERMANY'S STOLEN CHEMISTRY

A LIST OF IMPORTANT scientific discoveries and industrial processes of all nations, appropriated by the Germans, is given in *Drug and Chemical Markets* (New York) by Prof. Townes R. Leigh, of Georgetown University. Treating first of fundamentals, Professor Leigh turns, in one of the foremost text-books of general chemistry, to a list containing twenty-one laws by which the science is governed. There he finds the names of Avogadro, Boyle, Charles, Dalton, Dulong, and Petit, Faraday, Gay-Lussac, Henry, Le Chatelier, Mendelejeff, etc., down to Van't Hoff—but nowhere the name of a German. He goes on:

"Italy, England, France, Russia, and Holland flash forth in the glory of their sons wherever the principles of chemistry go; but Germany did not discover one of these secrets of general chemistry. Liebig and Wohler, who in the nineteenth century made important contributions to the branch of synthetic chemistry, received their training from the French. Germany, therefore, talks fast and furiously about the modern chemical industry and commerce with the hope that her clamor will cause the world to forget her debts. But by the aid of Buckley's 'History of Natural Sciences,' we can not forget that of the thirty chief men of science of the seventeenth century, only three were of German blood; and, of the twenty-seven of the eighteenth century, again only three were German. During the nineteenth century the science of chemistry made greater progress than it had made in all its past history. The majority of the most important contributions to chemistry during the past century were not made by Germans.

"When we look over a catalog of the chemical elements we are at once imprest with the very small number of useful ones discovered and first examined by Germans. Not a component of the air he breathes was discovered by a German. Oxygen is credited to Priestley, an Englishman, who late in life settled in Pennsylvania; nitrogen, first recognized by Rutherford, a professor in Edinburgh University; carbon dioxid, isolated by Black, a Scottish chemist and physicist; helium, krypton, xenon, and neon, discovered and first studied by British subjects, Lockyer, Ramsay, Crookes, and Rayleigh. Not an element in water was discovered by any German. Hydrogen was discovered by Cavendish, the noted English chemist; and oxygen, its other component, by Priestley, as we have already stated. Not an element in the salt with which we savor our food was discovered by any German. Its chlorin is a gift of that productive investigator, Scheele, a Swede; its sodium, from the versatile Davy, of London. The indictment which has been brought against German chemists concerning the elements in air, water, and salt may be extended to cover the elements found in seventy-five thousand other substances, including nearly all of the synthetic compounds used in the world's trade, to which we now wish to turn our attention."

Turning next to practical applications, Professor Leigh takes up the coal-tar industries, perhaps the most important of them commercially. These are usually credited unrestrictedly to the Germans; and yet, he reminds us, coal was first distilled by an Englishman, Dr. Clayton, in 1856, coal-gas was first used for lighting by another, William Murdock, in 1792; naphthalene and benzol were English discoveries; anthracene is a French product, and toluene and picric acid, the coal-tar basis of the modern high explosives, are from the laboratories of London chemists. He goes on:

"Germany has exploited but did not discover coal-tar dyes. In 1913 she exported about twelve times as much synthetic color as was manufactured in the United States. Since the outbreak of the war American chemists and manufacturers have made far greater progress in the production of dyes than was ever made in Germany in the same length of time.

"It may be that America is destined to control the dye industry. At the present time a very large percentage of all the known coal-tar colors are being made in America, and already there is an investment of two hundred million dollars for the production of colors and intermediates. Our total export of dyestuffs for the last calendar year amounted to upward of fifteen millions of dollars. . . . . .

"The manufacture of synthetic dyes is only one of the many ideas that Germany borrowed from her more resourceful neighbors. The very chemicals which she uses to prosecute her war were not first produced by the subjects of the Kaiser. Howard, an English chemist, first made the fulminate of mercury; Schoenbein, of Basel, Switzerland, guncotton in 1845; Sobrero, of Turin, Italy, nitroglycerin, in 1846; Alfred Nobel, of Sweden, dynamite in 1856 and blasting gelatin in 1878; Veille, of France, military smokeless powder in 1886; Sir Alfred Abel, of England, cordite; Egg, likewise an Englishman, devised the percussion-cap; Picford, his compatriot, the safety fuse in 1831; and it was Benvenuto Cellini, an Italian, who introduced the blending process in gunpowder; chlorin gas and a dozen other chemicals of modern warfare were not first 'Made in Germany.' And finally we have it on the authority of Charles E. Munroe, a specialist on explosives, that out of sixty-two names of experts on explosives two stand out supreme, that of Abel, of England, and Bertholet, of France. . . . . .

"Few of the valuable chemical processes were developed by German brains. The Leblanc method of making soda-ash directly from salt was devised by a Frenchman in behalf of his country and named in his honor. The Solvay method, now more generally used, was perfected by a Belgian and bears his name. Soda-ash is employed in the manufacture of glass, soap, and many chemical reagents, and the enormous quantity of 2,250,000 tons is produced annually.

"The soda process for making paper from wood-pulp was patented by Watt and Burgess, of America. The sulfite process for the production of paper-pulp from wood and the method of decomposition of fats by steam at high temperature, largely used in the manufacture of soap, were the work of another American, R. A. Tilghman. The cyanid process of obtaining gold and silver was conceived by our fellow countrymen, McArthur and Forest. The process of obtaining aluminum cheap was devised by C. M. Hall, also an American, while Cowles, of Cleveland, produced aluminum bronze. The process of making carborundum and graphite in commercial quantities was the work of E. G. Acheson. The French and the Americans were the first to manufacture ice by the use of liquid ammonia.

"The process of the softening of water was worked out by Dr. Clark, of Aberdeen, Scotland. The filtration of water for public use was first carried out by Mr. James Simpson, of Chelsea Water Works, London, England. The decolorizing power of vegetable charcoal was first noticed by Lowitz, of St. Petersburg, and that of animal charcoal, the basis of the modern refinery, by Figuier, of Montpellier, France. The process of hardening fats by the use of hydrogen we owe chiefly to an English firm, Messrs. Crossfield & Son. . . . The important contact process, which is largely used in the manufacture of sulfuric acid, has been developed upon the observation made as far back as 1831, by P. Phillips, a vinegar merchant, of Bristol, that the oxidation of sulfur dioxid is greatly accelerated by the presence of platinum. The Englishman John Mercer taught us to mercerize cotton. The Frenchman Chardonet, the process of making artificial silk. . . . H. Mege, of France, gave us oleomargarine; malted and condensed milks are distinctively American born and developed products. Hyatt, of America, gave to the world celluloid. . . . . .

"German chemists have discovered not a single one of the important basic laws of chemistry, nor isolated one of the commoner chemical elements, nor made any of the great fundamental discoveries in industrial chemistry, and yet Germany has been able to foist upon the world a reputation as chemical headquarters. The reason is not difficult to discover. Germany has made a practise of seizing the chemical discoveries of other nations. She has exploited them professionally and industrially as her own. The great bulk of the chemical literature has been produced in Germany and German chemical investigators have

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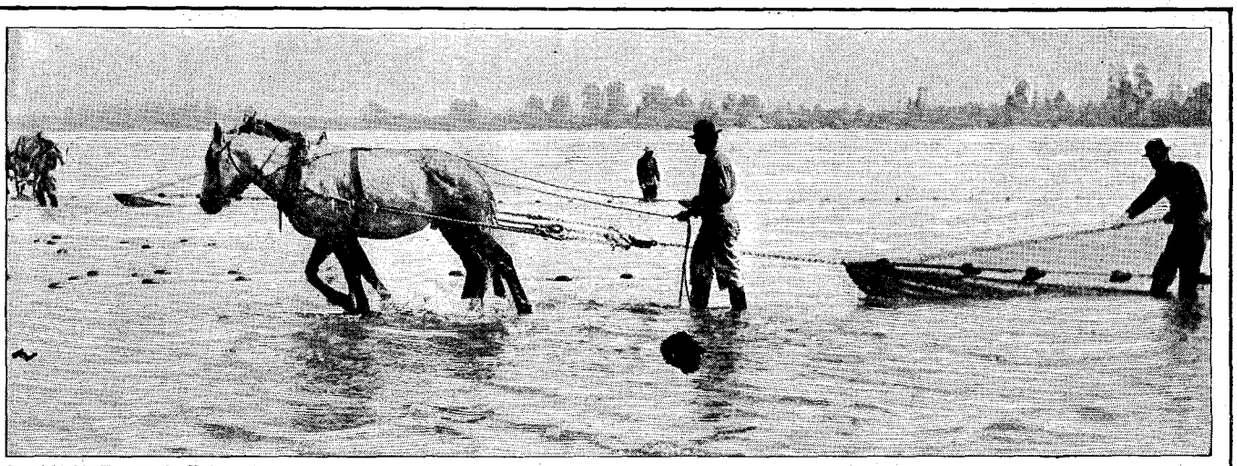

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AFTER THE COLUMBIA RIVER'S GREAT SALMON CROP IS GATHERED BY SUCH WHOLESALE METHODS AS THIS—

not hesitated in their writings to ignore blissfully the pioneer work done by chemists of other lands. German chemical scholarship has long been organized thoroughly on an industrial basis, and the German chemical manufacturers have been keen to profit by every advance in research. The war has shown the world that it is not dependent upon German chemistry, and the advances made in England, France, and the United States during the past four years are greater than have been made in Germany during the past century."

WHEN SHALL WE NEED THE WOMEN?

WOMEN ARE NOT YET REALLY NEEDED in our industries. In fact, we are not fully utilizing our man-power yet. But before the war ends they will be needed by the hundred thousand, and we ought now to be planning for their training and safeguarding. This is the conclusion reached by C. E. Knoeppel, founder and president of a large organization of consulting and managing experts. Mr. Knoeppel writes on what he calls "The Problem of Women in War-Industry" in *Industrial Management* (New York, May). After discussing in order the present military situation, which seems to him serious; German strategy, which he thinks lies at the bottom of it, and the shipping situation, which also looks discouraging to him, he concludes that to win the war we must all give time, money, and, if necessary, life to the cause. This means that the women will have to work as well as the men. Writes Mr. Knoeppel:

"We will need women in industry, of that there can be no question. Do we need them now? My study does not indicate this, but it does indicate conclusively that later on we are going to need them in increasing numbers, and that now is the time to prepare and develop plans and policies, so that when we begin to utilize their abilities, we shall be able to proceed along logical, fair, and well-determined lines.

"The reason that we do not need women in industry now is simply because we are not using our man-power to the greatest extent possible, nor as efficiently as we can.

"Let us discuss this question of man-power for a moment. In our jails are men who could be put to work under guard either in industrial or agricultural pursuits. Elderly men who have retired, unless physically unable, could perform work of a light character in shops and offices. There is still in this country a greater degree of unemployment than is necessary, and men who have nothing to do should be put to work. Tramps, street-loafers, and lounge lizards should be rounded up and put at productive occupations. Children from twelve to sixteen, both boys and girls, could be given something to do for part of their time each day. Workmen who take time off, because of high earnings, should be appealed to and kept busy even if we have to resort to penalizing them for failure to report for work. Shifting of workers can be eliminated by joint action by labor-unions, manufacturers' associations, and the Government.

"Men in clerical positions in office and shops, male waiters and elevator-tenders in hotels and clubs, Pullman porters and conductors, taxi-drivers and porters at the depots, and thousands of men in all walks of life whose work is not of a hard physical variety, could be utilized in the Army, in shops, and on farms.

"We could take the cripples and the blind and teach them to be helpful. We have got to do it after the war—why not now? Also there are several millions of male and female enemy aliens who could be placed at some form of work under guard. We can also arrange for a carefully worked-out and properly executed plan of labor dilution wherein a portion of the force in an efficient shop would be placed at the disposal of a less efficient plant. This by no means exhausts the list of places where men can be found, whose places, or most of them, could be filled by women.

"In short, my claim is that we should first use the women in the lighter occupations in order to utilize our man-power properly and avoid exploiting women, or putting them at industrial work before industry is ready for them, and my analysis indicates that industry is not ready for them as yet. By ready I mean providing safeguards, proper training, careful selection, and the like. This leads me to the conclusion that we need a policy and plan of action, with the Government behind the movement, and organized labor and the manufacturers of the country cooperating to the fullest extent."

BILL'S PLAN TO SPEED UP THE SHIPS

SUPPOSE THE WAR were let out on contract and various captains of industry employed the fighters at a rate as low as they could get them, making a profit. What would be the morale of the troops? This is the way the matter was put by a master machinist in a Seattle shipyard to Charles Philip Norton, who interviewed him on behalf of *The American Machinist* (New York). The moral of the fable, as thus stated is, of course, that the Government should control the armies of industry as directly as it does the fighting forces. The shipbuilder is fighting for Uncle Sam as truly as the soldier; he ought to feel that he is doing so in sober truth. Government inspection by skilled mechanics should be the first phase of this new control, we are told by the Seattle machinist. Mr. Norton quotes him as follows. We include his description of the concomitants of the interview:

"Hoping to contribute something toward ways and means of speeding up ship-production, the writer sought out among the expert machinists in one of the principal yards the man who, according to his fellows, best knew what should be done to attain maximum efficiency. We will call him Bill, a master machinist, working under direction, who for thirty years has commanded top wages. Given permission for a half hour's talk, Bill said:

"'Sure, we skilled machinists know how to speed up production. We are doing all we can under present conditions, but the great thing needed in all the shipyards is inspection by

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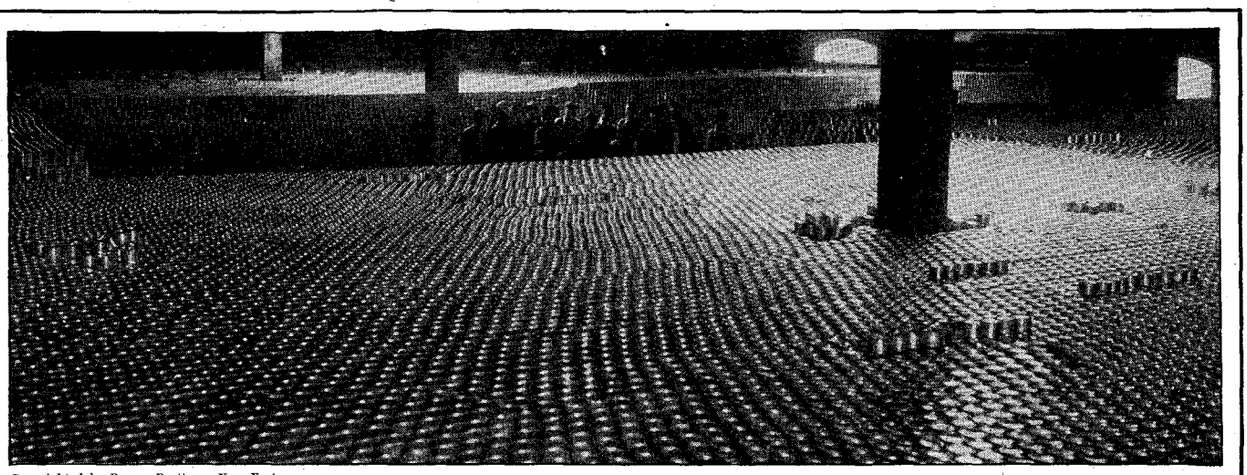

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—IT IS LAID UP FOR OUR MEATLESS DAYS IN THE CANNERIES. HERE ARE TWO MILLION CANS OF SALMON.

United States Government experts. I mean this, that the Emergency Fleet Corporation should immediately employ a corps of inspectors, selecting them from among the skilled mechanics in each shipyard, where they are familiar with conditions.

"'These men, of whom there are many available, should know their trade in every department. They should understand tool-making and tool-room practise; they should be familiar with the labor problem; they should be American citizens; they should be sincere and full of zeal for the war. Being all of this, they would be genial and friendly toward the men. They would evince the spirit of helpfulness, teaching here, helping there, giving a word of commendation for high efficiency, admonishing how to improve and how to qualify for higher rating.

"'The skilled workmen know the weak spots; they know how to eliminate them, how to build up production, how to keep the men on their toes and keep them satisfied.

"'Officers in the Army look first to the safety and comfort of their men; they relieve them of unnecessary danger, of unwarranted abuses, of superfluous tasks. General Pershing the other day, on inspecting the battle-front, trudged through the icy muck of the trenches, halting men to ask them if their feet were warm; if they had enough to eat, etc. He is sincere about it, and his men know it. They would die for him and be glad of the opportunity. The human equation, therefore, is first. Man-power is the chief essential. The workingmen, and this includes our comrades in the trenches, must win the war. We are all soldiers.'

"A remark by the interviewer caused Bill's eyes to flash fire. He said: 'Let me tell you something, sir. If the Government were building ships for the emergency fleet upon a non-profit basis, building them at cost, to win the war, nine out of ten of the skilled mechanics would care nothing about the wage scale. Put that in your pipe and smoke it. It is straight stuff. Suppose the war were let on contract and various captains of industry employed the fighters at a figure as low as they could get them, making a handsome profit on their services. What would be the morale of the troops? Would they feel the same urge to fight and die? Would they be satisfied with army wages? We are giving now an honest day's work for an honest wage. American workmen resent the slanders that are being heaped upon them.'

"Persuaded back to the main subject, Bill said: 'What we need is competent inspection. The men are eager for the highest efficiency. We need inspectors who understand operating costs, machine costs, material costs; how to keep the machines in good condition and going at top speed; how to prevent accidents, waste, damage, and delay. First of all, we should eliminate all inspectors who are not *bona-fide* American citizens. Foreign methods won't do in American industry. Ideas that work fairly well in England or Australia don't fit into the American scheme of things. We see errors on all sides, technical mistakes in design and management, mistakes costly to the employers and the Government, mistakes that probably cost lives; and with inadequate inspection and supervision these mistakes become progressive errors, and so general efficiency is reduced.'

"Bill ran after his visitor, as an afterthought, saying confidentially: 'Don't quote me as criticizing the inspectors. I'd get the can, and that might cause trouble.' There's a lesson in this, too."

FIRST IN FISH

THE PREEMINENCE of the United States above all other fish-producing countries of the world is announced by *The American Exporter* (New York, May) in connection with the settlement of the long-standing fisheries dispute between Canada and the United States. These two countries, we are told, produce about one-fourth of the recorded fish crop of the world. Their waters in combination supply over $150,000,000 worth of fish per annum out of a world-recorded total of slightly less than $500,000,000. The writer goes on to say:

"The total value of the American fish crop, including Alaska and the insular possessions, is probably $150,000,000 at the present time, tho the latest official figures put the total at $125,000,000. The fact, however, that a portion of these figures represents the output prior to the advance in prices resulting from the war seems to justify an estimate of approximately $150,000,000 as the value of the United States output at the present time. This total of $150,000,000 compares with $40,000,000 as the value of the fish crop of Canada; Great Britain, $52,000,000; France, $33,000,000; Russia (in 1911), $50,000,000; Germany, $12,000,000; Scandinavian states, $25,000,000, and Japan, $50,000,000.

"In Europe, as a whole, the recorded fish crop in the latest available year is $225,000,000; for North America (United States, Canada, and Newfoundland), $175,000,000, and Japan, $50,000,000, making the total for the countries supplying official figures $450,000,000. For the remainder of the world, Asia, Africa, South and Central America, Australia, and the islands of the Pacific, there are only estimates, but these estimates bring the total of the world's fish crop at the place where taken from the seas at above $500,000,000, suggesting that the sums paid by consumers probably exceed a billion dollars per annum.

"The world's oyster crop, it was estimated, amounts to approximately $25,000,000 a year in value, of which four-fifths are grown in the waters of the United States, most of them along the Atlantic frontage, the remainder chiefly in the waters of France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Great Britain.

"Fish forms a factor of considerable importance in the foreign trade of the United States, the total exported in 1917 amounting to $25,000,000. If the amount sent from continental United States to its non-contiguous territories is included, fish and fish products passing through the ports of the United States in the calendar year 1917 would amount to approximately $50,000,000.

"The capital invested in the fisheries of the United States, including vessels and the establishments on land in which the fish are handled, is, according to the latest official figures, about $75,000,000; the number of persons employed 220,000, and the value of the sea products turned out by the canneries, $50,000,000."

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NEW FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

SOME NEW AND INTERESTING vegetable foods and fruits were recently described by Charles H. La Wall, in a lecture before the Philadelphia Natural History Society, later printed in *The American Journal of Pharmacy* (March) and now issued as a separate pamphlet. Some of Mr. La Wall's "new" foods are not unknown to the public, such as alfalfa, the alligator pear, the fruit of the cactus, the artichoke, chicory, cotton-seed, and even the egg-plant and olive. Others are really strange and unfamiliar, such as the Chinese cabbage, the cardoon, the chayote, the dasheen, the paradise nut, and the udo. The word "new" in this connection, Mr. La Wall tells us, does not necessarily imply that these foods have been created or developed recently, altho that is true in several cases. It means that through more perfect and rapid methods of transportation and distribution, certain foods which have had but a limited local use may be made available throughout a much larger area. He goes on:

"Some of these food-novelties are luxuries, pure and simple, being high in price and low in calorific value. Others need only a popular demand to bring them into competition with many other low-priced staple foods of high food value. There is stretching out an ever-widening vista of agricultural possibilities, limited only by the flexibility of custom and freedom from prejudice shown by the food-consuming public. That prejudice plays an important part has been frequently evidenced in the past when attempts have been made to introduce new foods. Dr. Johnson is reported to have exprest his contempt for oats, now widely used as human food, by saying, 'It is a grain fed to horses in England and to people in Scotland.' The development and popularity of the tomato have occurred within the last century, and I have known individuals who remembered when this widely used fruit was believed to be poisonous, and the plant was used for ornamental purposes. The cranberry has come into general favor, to the extent necessitating cultivation to supply the demand, within the memory of the present generation.

"Two of our greatest staples, the potato and the maize, were unknown to the civilized world until after the discovery of America, and then only in an imperfect and half-wild form. The development of these to a point where they have become of enormous economic importance in many parts of the world makes us wonder at the possibilities for the future of some of our as yet undeveloped vegetable foods."

We append Mr. La Wall's descriptions of some of the most unfamiliar of these vegetables, whose names, he reminds us, are in many cases not even to be found in the dictionaries:

"*Cabbage, Chinese.*—Also known as Pe Tsai, Shantung cabbage, and celery cabbage, *Brassica chinensis*. This novel variant of the cabbage family, of which there are more than seventy kinds, does not form a head like the common cabbage, but the leaves form tall, celery-like stalks, more than a foot in length, blanched at the lower portion. It is frequently found in the Philadelphia markets and may be used raw, as a salad like lettuce, or cooked like ordinary cabbage. The large white midrib may also be cooked like asparagus. . . . . .

"*Cardoon.*—A plant of the thistle family . . . which, when full grown, attains a height of eight or ten feet. The young leaves and stalks, when banked with earth, like celery, become fleshy, crisp, and tender. It is used in salads, soups, and stews. It is quite popular in France, whence it was formerly imported, altho it is grown to some extent here. In Europe, the root, which is thick and fleshy and fine flavored, is used as a winter vegetable. . . . . .

"*Chayote.*—This vegetable, which is being introduced into Northern markets by the United States Bureau of Plant Industry, a bulletin being issued on it, is the fruit of a cucurbitaceous plant, *Chayota edulis*. The fruit is pear-shaped, conspicuously furrowed, weighing from four to eight ounces. It is somewhat prickly when fresh; the outer surface is green and shining, the inner portion white, and about of the consistency and insipidity of squash. It is called vegetable-pear in the British colonies. It is prepared by cooking like squash, and may be fried, creamed, stewed, or made into salad or fritters. It is of low nutritive value and considerably higher in price than squash, with no advantage over the latter. . . . . .

"*Dasheen.*—This newly introduced tuber, in which the United States Bureau of Plant Industry . . . has taken such an interest, has been traced back originally to China, where it forms an important part of the staple food crop. . . . It has been cultivated for many years in tropical America and is known under the names 'malanga,' 'eddo,' 'coco,' 'taya,' and 'taniei.' It is closely allied to the Hawaiian taro.

"The plant looks like the caladium or elephant's ear. The corms or central tubers range in size from one to five pounds, and the smaller tubers which surround the corms in growing weigh from one to four ounces. The yield from a single hill sometimes reaches twenty pounds.

"It is beginning to be raised as a regular crop in many parts of the South and has been on sale in the Northern markets for more than a year at a price not excessive, considering the high food-value. Like other members of the arum family, the tubers are very acrid in the fresh state and should not be tasted or eaten raw. The food value is about 50 per cent. greater than that of the potato and the dasheen can be prepared and used in every way in which potatoes are used. It is mealy in texture and somewhat nutty in flavor. . . . . .

"*Paradise Nut.*—Sapucaia Nut. The seed of . . . a large forest-tree of the Amazon valley. The seeds are borne in a large urn-shaped shell commonly known as a monkey pot, similar to that in which the Brazil or cream nuts occur. The natural dehiscence of the fruit is accompanied by a loud report as the nut case drops from the tree, the neatly fitting lid being blown off by the gases developed during the ripening, and the nuts are scattered in the dense tropical undergrowth, which makes them expensive to collect. The individual nuts are about two inches long, pointed at the ends, slightly curved and grooved and of a light brown color. . . . . .

"*Sapodilla.*—This tropical drupaceous fruit . . . is occasionally seen in Northern markets and is sometimes called the 'dilly.' It looks like a potato and a russet apple, but the flavor is said to combine the fragrance of the jasmine and the lily of the valley with the sweetness of honey. . . . The food-value is very high, as it contains 425 calories to the pound. . . . . .

"*Udo.*—This new vegetable, which is coming into use, consists of the blanched young shoots of a member of the spikenard or ginseng family. It is tender and succulent and preferably used as a basis for salads."

HOW CHINESE LABOR WOULD KEEP US FROM STARVING

IF WE AMERICANS really do not want to starve, we can save ourselves quite easily from this fate, under the direction of Mr. Hudson Maxim. All we have to do is just to import a million Chinese laborers and put them at work on our farms and in our houses. Mr. Maxim assures us in *Leslie's Weekly* (New York, May 4) that he does not refer to the so-called "coolie" laborer, but to the high-class Chinese farmer, expert at raising more produce on less land than any other agriculturist on the Footstool. We Americans, Mr. Maxim tells us, do not like farming and were not cut out for farming. Instead of encouraging amateurs to go into the business with their "thrift" gardens, he would withdraw even our professionals, put them at something else more congenial to the American temperament, and turn their job over to the Chinese. After telling a tale of one New Jersey farmer who studied in China and then sold for $150,000 the year's produce of 150 acres, he goes on:

"If it is possible, by the employment of Chinese methods of intensive farming, to increase the production of our lands to such an extent, how stupendous would be the benefit of wide introduction of such methods. The exhausted lands of New England could be made to produce like a tropical garden. The vast areas of the great West that are to-day not producing 10 per cent. of what they ought to produce could be made to produce the other 90 per cent. by the introduction of Chinese labor.

"When we take into consideration the fact that at the present time there is a very stringent shortage of farm labor throughout the country, and again take into consideration the fact that one Chinese farmer will get many times as much off a given area of land as an American laborer, it is not an exaggeration to assume that American farms could, by the introduction of Chinese labor, be made to produce several times as much as they are now

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producing. There is land in the United States to raise food enough to fatten the world.

"The average American does not like farming. The sons of the prosperous farmers do not take kindly to the tilling of the soil with their own hands. They prefer the excitement and the diversions and stimulus of the life of city and town, and they leave the farm for the office and factory.

"The average American laborer also finds the occupations of the city and town more congenial than farm labor. Consequently the farms are denuded of labor, and there is no remedy in sight unless we shall be able to overcome prejudice, enlighten our minds with understanding, and introduce Chinese labor to work our land.

"The same reasons that have denuded the farm of labor have denuded the household of servants. The servant question is an ever-present, harassing problem, which is finding its answer at the present time in forcing the family into the hotel, the boarding-house, and the cooperative apartment-house, from which children are barred. Lack of household servants is forcing race suicide upon the American people.

"The individual, independent family entity is rapidly going out of existence. The abandonment of the separate household for quarters in the cooperative apartment-house is an atavic return to the troglodytism of the cliff-dwellers—worse, for children were not barred from the cliff-dwellings.

"Chinese, imported as agricultural laborers and household servants, would solve the agricultural labor problem and the servant problem, and we should have the best agricultural workers in the world and the best household servants in the world, in unlimited numbers. They would not compete with American farm and household labor, because there are no laborers left in those two fields worth considering, and the few there are would, with the new opportunities and lower cost of living resulting from the introduction of Chinese labor in those two capacities, be able very readily to find more profitable and more congenial employment in other pursuits; while the hard-worked farmers' sons and daughters who do stay on the farms would find the larger part of their burdens lifted. With less labor of their own hands they would have very much more recreation and greater profit.

"A million Chinamen should be imported with all possible speed. This measure should not be opposed by labor-unions, because Chinese imported as agricultural laborers and household servants would not compete with union-labor in any way, while the Chinese would be producers of wealth which would greatly reduce the cost of living and consequently give to every dollar a greatly increased purchasing value.

"If a million Chinamen were to be imported, as I have suggested, their labor could be restricted to agriculture and the household. A million such laborers distributed throughout the country would so increase the food-supply and so lower the cost of the necessaries of life that the laborer who now earns $3 a day would then be able to buy for $3 more food than he can get for $5. The artizan would be able to buy twice as much for his weekly wage to feed his family as he is now able to buy."

There is nothing new, Mr. Maxim goes on to say, in the plan of restricting a certain class of people to a particular kind of employment. This during the Middle Ages was always done with the Jews. With the Chinese, as compared with their lives at home, employment under restrictions would be a godsend. Furthermore, they could be prohibited from buying and operating farms in competition with American farmers. He goes on:

"Unless the Germans win the war within the next six months—and Providence will betray the world if they should win—then the war will last many years longer, for it will take many years to bring Germany to terms.

"One of the main elements of Germany's strength and enduring power depends upon the large numbers of cheap laborers that she has in service. The prisoners of war and the entire populations of conquered countries are doing forced labor merely for their keep, and very bad keep at that. Germany has to-day at least five million such laborers in her service, and in the conduct of this war we must compete with these five million laborers who are rendering Germany free service.

"We have a means at hand, through Chinese labor, which will enable us to compete with the cheap labor in Germany, and unless we do avail ourselves of cheap Chinese labor we can not compete with Germany.

"There is another thing we must take into consideration, and it is that every Chinaman whom we should import and employ would permit of the release of one American to serve the Government in some other capacity to help win the war.

"But these are not all the considerations. There is one other and paramount consideration, and it is, that the only way to forestall gaunt famine—the only way to prevent multitudes of our people from dying of actual starvation in the near future—is to import Chinese laborers.

"When the pinch comes and millions of our population are facing famine, there will be insubordination, there will be rioting such as has never been seen before in this land. The difference between riot and revolution is only one of size and extent of the disturbance."

French official photographs. From "The Pictorial Press," New York.

FRANCE USES INDO-CHINESE LABOR.

Part of a great army that tills the soil of France while Frenchmen fight.

WOULD SUCH CHINESE FARMERS SOLVE OUR FOOD PROBLEM?

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WAR-TIME-FOOD-PROBLEMS

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST by the UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION, and especially designed for High School Use

FISH—ITS VALUE AS A FOOD

SAVAGES, SO IT HAS BEEN SAID, are well aware of some things that are frequently overlooked or forgotten by the members of an advanced civilization. For one thing, they accept eagerly and gratefully all the foods Nature provides.

Fish is an example. On this very continent, long before vast tracts of land were given over to cultivation and stock-raising, long before proteins or food values were even thought of, the redskin caught fish and counted it as a part of his regular diet. The catching and eating of it was an every-day affair to him, not—as is so often the case now—a matter concerned solely with the coming of each Friday. There are altogether too many people in this country who, if asked offhand, would mention meats, cereals, fruits, vegetables, and dairy products as important foods, and would stop there.

One of the things which this war has accomplished is to wake people up to a consciousness of *all* of Nature's food-resources. Among these is fish. With the entry of the United States into the war came a realization of the necessity for conservation of the foods, such as wheat and meat, which had to be shipped overseas to the Allies. And with realization came also a wide-spread and quickened appreciation of the value of fish as food, and resultant increased demands.

THE FISH-SUPPLY—Unfortunately, however, our advent in the war found the Atlantic coast fisheries (which are responsible for over two-thirds of our salt-water supply) very much undeveloped. They were equipped at best to take care of a per capita consumption which in pre-war times approximated only eighteen pounds per annum. Beyond this the withdrawal of skilled fishermen and the loss of fishing-vessels through naval as well as army operations tended to reduce the catch of the fisheries materially, as the measure of the fish production is primarily in direct proportion to the amount of gear, vessels, and men actually engaged in the industry. Moreover, the supplies of fish in the broad aquatic pastures of the ocean are in no sense available for food until actually caught, and we must also appreciate that the industry is daily contending with unstable producing conditions brought about by seasonal and climatic changes, oceanic disturbances, and other modifying factors. The natural result of all the conditions we have dwelt upon was a shortage in the fish-supply during last fall and winter and during the early part of this year.

Now, however, through the removal of handicaps, the fish-supplies are rapidly being increased to such a point that the public, except in certain parts of the country where transportation is retarding the distribution, may live up to its wise impulse (making this impulse an absolute determination) to eat more and more fish of the seasonable varieties as a means of easing the demands on other foods.

But the public need not for an instant feel that there is any self-sacrifice in this. Eating fish is not a form of martyrdom to the palate. It is merely a personal application of the fact—known to both savage and epicure—that fish is one of the most satisfying and delicious forms of food.

This applies to both fresh-water and salt-water fish. But this discussion of fish problems is confined largely to salt-water varieties, for the reason that, taking our country as a whole, far more salt-water fish is eaten. To be sure, in the Middle West and in some large Eastern cities fresh-water fish have an extensive use, but a nation-wide survey shows that the total consumption of salt-water fish is at least five times greater than that of fresh-water varieties.

	Protein	Fat	Ash
FRESH BEEF	18.69	21.52	.93
FRESH VEAL, LAMB, MUTTON & PORK	18.32	21.12	.98
FRESH POULTRY	19.55	19.2	.975
AVERAGE FOR ABOVE	18.85	20.61	.961
FRESH FISH	18.77	4.12	1.26

FOOD-VALUES OF MEAT AND POULTRY COMPARED WITH THOSE OF FISH.

FISH AND MEAT—Contrary to the unfounded impression of many people, *fish is anything but low in food value.* In fact, it is rich in protein and to a lesser degree in fat, and is for that reason to be classed where one might expect—among the meats.

In its protein content, statistics indicate that fish is practically on a level with meat. Now, as has been mentioned, it is chiefly for its protein, its body-building and maintaining power, that meat is eaten. Because of this fact, during any period when conservation of meat is desirable, an equal consumption of fish will provide an equivalent supply of protein.

Many kinds of fish are also like meat in containing fat. The proportion varies considerably with different varieties. Thus the flesh of the cod contains less than 1 per cent. (the fat being largely in the cod liver), whereas the flesh of salmon has nearly 13 per cent. of fat. As an average, it may be said that fish contains about 4 per cent. fat.

Despite the fact that fish contains less fat than the flesh of land animals, many investigators maintain that it is at least comparable to meat as a source of bodily vigor. Fish may not be quite so indispensable a food as meat to persons whose work requires extreme physical exertion; but, on the other hand, it is preferable in the case of persons of sedentary habits, for the reason that fish does not impose so heavy a task upon the kidneys in the elimination of uric acid from the system.

THE RANGE OF VARIETY—Many persons thoughtlessly consider that abundant use of fish means monotony of diet. But that is far from being true. In addition to the many kinds of fresh-water fish, popular in their special localities, there are to be found in the waters of the United States and Canada dozens of kinds of edible salt-water fish, delicious and varied in flavor.

These divide naturally into two classes: *migratory* and *ground fish.*

The migratory fish are found at or near the surface of coastwise waters. They include:

Alewife.
Barracuda
Bonito
Bluefish
Butterfish
Croaker
Eel
Flounder
Fluke
Herring
Kingfish
Mackerel (all kinds)
Porgy or Scup
Redfish
Rockfish
Salmon (Atlantic and Pacific)
Sea-Bass
Sea Trout (Southern)
Shad
Shark (certain varieties)
Sheepshead
Silver Hake (also called Whiting)
Smelts
Spots
Striped Bass (also called Rock)
Swordfish
Weakfish or Squeteague

There are many other edible varieties of migratory fish, but these are the most common.

Ground fish, inhabiting bottom areas, are caught at various points in the open ocean. Among them are:

Cod (according to size)
Steak cod
Market cod
Scrod (or baby cod)
Dogfish—now termed Grayfish
Flounders or Common Sole
Grouper
Haddock (according to size)
Market Haddock
Scrod (or baby haddock)
Hake
Halibut
Pollock
Red Snapper
Skate
Tilefish

In addition, the sea provides the crustaceans—crabs, lobsters, and shrimps; and shell-fish, such as clams, oysters, mussels, and scallops.

With such a range, can any one think of a sea-food diet as being monotonous?

The fish industry, the effect of the war upon it, the resultant problems, and the means taken to overcome them, the present fish-supply—all such matters will be discust further. But the one great point to bear constantly in mind is this: *Now more than ever before should fish take a prominent place, both because of its excellence and because such use lessens the home demand upon foods directly employed in feeding fighters.*

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LETTERS - AND - ART

THE SINGING OF THE SOLDIERS

IT IS AS IMPORTANT for the soldier to know how to sing as to know how to use his rifle, so Major-General Wood has said. General Pershing has pointed out our needs in this direction and has asked for a broad development of military bands and music. This does not refer to the service that the entertainers of our troops provide for them; but the music the military bands and song-leaders have in charge. Mr. Owen Wister, the novelist, points out in the New York *Times* that "we stand no comparison with our allies" in this respect. Their bands are said to be larger, better, and to play a higher grade of music for the most part. The problem thus presented to us is taken in hand by the National Committee on Army and Navy Camp Music, whose members visit the camps to confer with the various song-leaders and be present at their work. Some aspects of the problem are here set forth:

"For a camp-song nobody can make good words or good music unless he is in hot blood, and nobody can tell if it is good or not until he has thoroughly tried it out with a crowd of enlisted men. 'Thoroughly' depends both on the song and singers; some songs make their way slowly and surely, and those which immediately succeed may have staying powers or may not. Try them out. Give each its chance to sink or swim. Enlarge your field of selection. Give the men, along with the songs of the hour and the few national songs that we possess, songs of other countries that have stood the test with their own people—Scotch, Irish, French. It is interesting to know that many enlisted men have themselves requested to be taught the 'Marseillaise' in French.

"But don't stop here. Enlarge the soldier's song horizon. Try him with tried songs he has hitherto had no chance to know. If the original words are an obstacle, get somebody to write new ones—but somebody whose emotion is awakened by the tune alone.

"For success the song-leader must have one quality to help him from within and one external help; he must possess, even more than a voice and an ear, that sense of rhythm and that power of making enthusiasm contagious to be seen in those who lead cheers at football games. Without this all the musical gift in the world will not suffice. And without the backing of the commanding officer he can make but little headway. Perhaps nothing covers the matter better than some remarks of Major-General Wood:

"'It is just as essential that the soldiers know how to sing as it is that they carry rifles and know how to shoot them. . . . There isn't anything in the world, even letters from home, that will raise a soldier's spirits like a good, catchy, marching tune. . . . I have seen men toiling for hours through the mud and rain, every one of them dejected, spiritless, tired, and cold, wet and forlorn, cursing the day they entered the Army, transformed into a happy, devil-may-care frame of mind through a song. . . . We hope every man in training will be a singer.'

"The Colonel of an infantry regiment wrote lately to the song-leader:

"'Many men find it almost impossible to accustom themselves to the call for a sudden, definite, and accurate salute, or to exactness of a kindred kind. Some of them have never sung jolly songs with strong emphasis and marked attack of words. Some of them start from their barracks to the post exchange without knowing just what route they will take. It is such indefiniteness, such hesitation, such lack of appreciation that proper lectures, close order drill, salutes, and your singing instruction drive away, replacing them with springiness, a definiteness, and a new sort of self-appreciation that make some of the new men strangers to themselves.'

"Necessarily the manner in which each song-leader attacks his task is controlled by the place he is in and the varying characters of the men he is teaching. All sorts of ingenious expedients have been hit upon. Sometimes a Chautauqua tent is handy. Here, entertainments are given and advantage taken of the presence of an audience. Sometimes a Y. M. C. A. auditorium is used in like manner. Minstrel shows are got up and the men rehearsed for these. The presence of Harry Lauder has served, just as the presence of Alma Gluck served, as the occasion for a soldiers' chorus. The men have sung to him, and in return he has sung a new song to them and taught them the chorus on the spot."

Deviating for a moment from Mr. Wister's words, we clinch his remark upon the effect of Alma Gluck's singing in the camp to report the reaction of her song on a private in the base-hospital at Camp Grant. This poetic expression by Allan Ross McDougall is printed in *Trench and Camp*, issued at Camp Grant:

You sing,
And oh! a thousand thoughts crowd to my brain
Clamoring to have their say;
Clamoring like many birds at break of day,
Rushing like little winds in early spring
Driving the winter dark away;
Bursting upon me like the tiny buds on trees;
Soaring like many birds upon the wing
Up through the morning air.

You sing,
And in my lonely heart
The tears well up and overflow
Like sullen winter rain
That floods the one-time lovely earth;
And all the pain
And emptiness of life that once were mine, the smart
And bitter scourge of love cast down,
All, all
Come back to me again.

You sing,
And olden joys
That I had long forgot,
Come running back like crowds of merry boys
Let out from school,
Filling the air with happy noise,
I hear again my mother's evening croon
Falling about me like the cool,
Clear water in a shadowy grot,
And all the simple things
That gave naive delight to me
When I was young.

You sing,
And if my dreams
Were made of sterner stuff
Than scraps of lovely song
Thrown up into the air, long,
Long ago by some light-hearted soul,
For me to catch and treasure in my heart:
And fragrance of the flowers deep in the grass;
The hum of fireflies' wings;
The rainbow's gleams;
The lightness of the beams
That dance upon the waters;
The eager dart
Of dragon flies over the rippling brooks
That pass.
Through lush and quiet meadows;
I'd weave them in a carpet for your feet,
But—
I have only this,
My simple halting song to greet
You lady, when you come
To sing.

Men in the camps have already asked, as has been said, to be taught the "Marseillaise," and Mr. Wister recommends that other songs of our allies be added to this one, because—

"Our allies will wish to hear us sing our native songs which they do not know, but to hear us singing some of their native songs, which they do know, will have a happy effect. At a conference of the army and navy song-leaders of the Northeast District, held in New York, February 11 and 12, it was agreed

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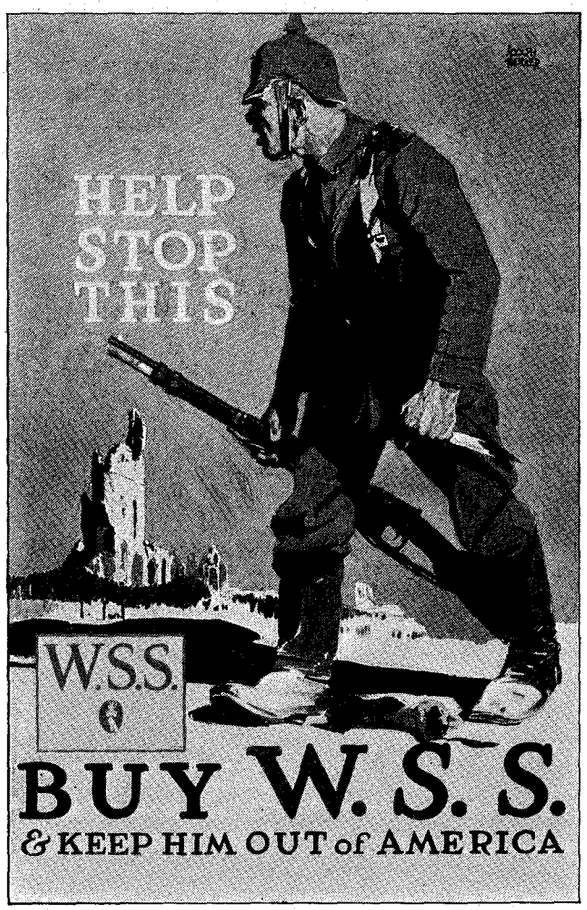
that, whatever additional song-material might be used in various camps, every American soldier, sailor, and marine should be able to sing the following songs: 'America,' 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' 'Battle-Hymn of the Republic,' 'Marseillaise,' 'Old Folks at Home,' 'Old Black Joe,' and 'Kentucky Home.'

"Songs of boastfulness are not encouraged. Such a song caused a concert to be given by men from a certain camp to be canceled. At a navy-yard in Virginia experience shows that the men care more for the type of song like 'Old Kentucky Home' than for what is termed ragtime. This will prove to be the general case. In the hands of a master, ragtime has certain possibilities, tho these are very limited; but masters



THE $1,000 W.S.S. PRIZE-POSTER,

Designed by Adolph Treidler to personate the murderous force that ravages Europe and menaces the western world.

are not common and most ragtime songs are made by people without talent and with no particular aim but a commercial one. The songs that issue from such machinery sometimes reach a certain vogue through being pushed by musical shows and by advertisement. If they happen to please the men for a moment, they must be given to the men. As has been seen, they hang themselves with their own rope and fall back in the presence of genuinely good songs.

"A happy thought has occurred to those who remembered our old chanteys. The passing of the merchant sailor extinguished these splendid examples of inspiring rhythm and melody. There is now a fair prospect of their being restored to their place in the national heart.

"The soldiers' repertory may be considered in a state of transition, a state of change, not likely ever to become fixt. Nor is it desirable that it should; but however varying its items, it should be always of a composite character, a repertory of grave songs and gay, of tender songs and bold, to suit the many circumstances and the many moods in which the soldier finds himself."

Our Army, being of the polyglot character that it is, naturally presents difficulties for the song-leader at the same time that it gives him the most picturesque of opportunities:

"From one of the camps where singing awakened cordiality in a neighboring town the song-leader writes: 'In the depot brigade there are over three thousand aliens. I have had nine of the twelve battalions in the brigade singing, each for forty-five minutes; the other three battalions consist of colored men, and they frequent the Y hut to a great extent and sing there with me. There will be meetings of the various groups of aliens—Poles, Hungarians, Austrians, Russians—for the purpose of encouraging them to sing their own songs. We expect to help the work in English, too, by writing English words for the foreign songs.'

"Confronted with a foreign regiment, without knowing it, another song-leader was puzzled by their lack of response. As soon as he realized the difficulty he chose 'America,' 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' and 'The Battle-Hymn of the Republic,' repeating the words of each with care and emphasis, and adding a few words of loyal exhortation. These men thus addrest, tho they were not familiar with English, followed the song-leader's meaning and joined in the songs with zest. The comment of the commanding officer was that these foreign-born men had been made Americans through song. Perhaps not completely with such suddenness; but with repetition, the Americanization thus begun might become complete.

"Concerning the National Committee on Army and Navy Camp Music, by which necessary parts of this large work are carried on, a few words will suffice. Its nine members, among whom are professional composers and musicians, hold meetings from time to time, for the most part in New York, tho the members come from various cities. At these meetings the business of the committee is discust and transacted. Reports are read and news from the various camps communicated. Such matters as are necessary are communicated to the Department at Washington by the member of the committee who is also of the War and Navy Department Commissions."

TO REMIND YOU

THE SMALL INVESTOR in his country's war-enterprises will have some urgent reminders of what his war-stamps participate in fighting. Foremost is the poster designed by Adolph Treidler, which sounds the cry to "Help Stop This," and pictures a giant German in field gray dragging his gun and reeking knife across the ruined land of eastern France with one of his victims prostrate between his feet. If the purchase of stamps can "Keep him out of America," the poster reminds you that the purchase should be a daily rite with thousands who will thus be helping to win the war.

Prizes of various amounts have been offered by the New York War Savings Committee, and the competition was held under the auspices of the American Institute of Graphic Arts. Mr. Treidler's honor was secured amid the rivalry of 2,200 others. Two hundred and fifty of the best posters and advertisements were placed on exhibition at the New York Public Library on May 18, and other parts of the country will be given the same opportunity. Meantime the hoardings and periodicals will become familiar with such as have won prizes or honorable mention. The New York *Sun* gives this list in addition to the first-prize winner:

"Coles Phillips was the other prize-winner in the general poster class. He got $300 for a poster entitled 'Money or Life.' In the car and window-card class C. B. Inwood took $250, the first prize. The second card prize went to Mrs. L. M. Rudge for a card she called 'If You Are Worth Fighting For.' She got $100. Among the advertisement and cartoon entrants M. Leone Bracker got $250 for 'Behold Your Enemy.' Hal Marchbanks won the second prize of $100 in this class.

"Honorable mention was given to Casper Emerson, Jr., for his poster 'To Win,' while mention was made of posters by McClelland Barclay, 'Don't Fail Me'; Lee Mero, 'Out There,' and Edward A. Wilson, 'Keep It Burning.'

"In Class B, for magazine and cartoon advertising, honorable mention was given to Fred W. Goudy, 'Make Your Patriotism Pay You,' and mention was given to Charles F. Miller's 'Our Stamp or His'; Clarence Rowe's 'The Makings of a Patriot,' and David Silve's 'Habit of Thrift.'"

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AMERICAN VS. BRITISH FOR NINE INNINGS

WITH THE NATIONAL GAME as a point of departure, a critic might well calculate on finding "fans" enough supporting him to "put over" any literary "foul" and call it a "home run." It isn't often attempted in calm and sober thought, for most of us have a meager opinion of Americans as writers of fiction, and when we get bumptious some guest whom we are harboring with all the blandishments that our hospitable souls can contrive puts us in our place. An "editorial" writer in the Sunday *Sun* (New York) starts writing about mumps and finds himself saying that "we have so few first-class American novelists that it is a public matter when any of them falls down." This was apropos of the fact, or rather his conviction, that Mary S. Watts, having compassed several "admirable books," should have "fallen down" on "The Boardman Family." The calamity seems to send him away to the Polo Grounds or somewhere where the national game is played, and he returns home with a spur to our national self-consciousness arising from the formation of two supposititious teams:

"The English team we will consider to be composed of Wells, pitcher; Chesterton, catcher; Bennett, first base; Conrad, second base; Galsworthy, third base; Kipling, short-stop; May Sinclair, Rebecca West, and Eden Phillpotts, fielders. Manager, Thomas Hardy. Promising substitutes, Maurice Hewlett, Stephen McKenna, Hugh Walpole, Cannan, Beresford (in bad form lately), Ethel Sidgwick, W. B. Maxwell (sometimes plays on first nine), Thomas Burke, and William McFee (will go permanently on the first nine by a shift when Kipling retires). The English team feels severely the loss of William de Morgan. The fact that Hardy can no longer play is a great handicap. The make-up of the team as given is more or less provisional; Kipling and Phillpotts are certain to be replaced in many games by McFee and Maxwell, McKenna, or Walpole.

"The American team is made up of less seasoned performers, but contains no end of promising material and has plenty to draw upon. Naturally William Dean Howells is manager, a post filled by the most eminent player disqualified by age from any very active participation in future contests. Then we have Booth Tarkington, pitcher; Edith Wharton, catcher; Ernest Poole, first base; Joseph Hergesheimer, second base; Irvin Cobb, third base; Simeon Strunsky, short-stop; Mary S. Watts, Mary Austin, and Theodore Dreiser, fielders. But this make-up is much more flexible and subject to change, with far better results, than the English team. The American substitutes are so numerous that nobody can sit down and recall all their names at one sitting; not even when prostrated with the mumps and with hours for mental ransacking is it possible to summon up the full scrub list. There are Winston Churchill, Henry Milner Rideout, Edward Lucas White, George Kibbe Turner, Peter B. Kyne, Stewart Edward White, Edwin Balmer (with or without McHarg), Meredith Nicholson, and two dozen others that are as good as or better than any we have named. It remains only to announce George Moore as coach for the English team, that is, as the person whose business it is to stand off first base, encouraging the runners and rattling the opposing pitcher; this indispensable position will be filled for the American players by Owen Wister, who will bring down his own 'Pentecost of Calamity' on the heads of our rivals. And they will deserve it. No Englishman ever wrote anything as delicious as 'The Virginian.'

"Oh, of course, this rather foolish comparison is inadequate; but suppose you institute your own comparison? We will bet on your being astonished at the result of it. Look at it any way you like, rate the performers on both sides in any fashion you care to, the indubitable fact sticks out that we have it all over our dear British cousins both in respect of the number and the general excellence of our writers. They have half a dozen people of solid and brilliant and enduring achievement; we have half a dozen people who have done pretty well and who promise better; who promise better than we have ever done; who promise as well as England herself has generally done; who may even make a transatlantic record or two. What hasn't been in our past and is hardly in our present may very well be in our future!"

Thus the writer, with his teams all set cautiously, delays starting the game, and perhaps wisely so.

SHAKESPEARE ON A RECENT EVENT

SHAKESPEARE, WHO BIDS FAIR to be forgotten on our stage, is not neglected because he has no word to utter apropos of current events. One of our veteran actors, Mr. Frederick Warde, culls from the plays passages that refer to the event now happily consummated—the capture of Jerusalem from the Turks. This achievement, as his quotations in the Brooklyn *Eagle* show, has long been the ambition of the Christian world. Poetry and romance, continues Mr. Warde,

ONE THAT RECEIVED "HONORABLE MENTION."

This poster by Caspar Emerson seems to express the idea in admirable design. It does not need words to help out its meaning.

"have supplemented the pages of history that record the Crusades to accomplish this result, and it may be timely and interesting to call attention to the references of Shakespeare to the subject in his plays":

"In 'King John,' act ii, scene 1, *Lewis*, the Dauphin of France, refers to *Richard Cœur de Lion:*

> Richard, that robb'd the lion of his heart,
> And fought the holy wars in Palestine.

"In 'Richard II.,' act iv, scene 1, the *Bishop of Carlisle*, defending the memory of the *Duke of Norfolk*, quotes his exploits with the Crusaders-

> Many a time hath banish'd Norfolk fought
> For Jesu Christ in glorious Christian field,
> Streaming the ensign of the Christian cross
> Against black pagans, Turks and Saracens,
> And toil'd with works of war, retir'd himself
> To Italy, and there at Venice gave
> His body to that pleasant country's earth,
> And his pure soul unto his captain, Christ,
> Under whose colors he had fought so long.

"*Bolingbroke* ('Henry IV.'), in the same play, act v, scene 6, proposes, in expiation of the murder of *Richard:*

> I'll make a voyage to the Holy Land
> To wash this blood off from my guilty hand.

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"In 'Henry IV.' Part I, act i, scene 1, the *King* repeats his purpose:

> Therefore, friends,
> As far as to the sepulcher of Christ
> (Whose soldier now, under whose blessed cross
> We are impressed and engag'd to fight),
> Forthwith a power of English shall we levy
> To chase these pagans in those holy fields
> Over whose acres walk'd those blessed feet,
> Which fourteen hundred years ago were nail'd
> For our advantage on the bitter cross.

"Domestic broils, however, prevent him from carrying out his purpose, for later in the scene he asserts:

> And for this cause awhile we must neglect
> Our holy purpose to Jerusalem.

"That the project never entirely left his mind is evidenced by his assertion in his declining years, in his last sickness—Part II, act iii, scene 1:

> And were these inward wars once out of hand,
> We would, dear lords, unto the Holy Land.

"In act iv, scene 4, of the same play, the *King* feels his end approaching, and inquires:

> Doth any name particular belong
> Unto the lodging where I first did swoon?

"*Warwick* replies:

> 'Tis call'd Jerusalem, my noble lord.

"The *King* voices his content:

> Laud be to God—even there my life must end.
> It hath been prophesied to me many years
> I should not die but in Jerusalem,
> Which vainly I suppos'd the Holy Land.
> But bear me to that chamber; there I'll lie:
> In that Jerusalem shall Harry die.

"*King Henry IV.* died in the chamber called Jerusalem in 1413. Five hundred and four years afterward the military forces of his latest successor on the English throne, King George V., captured and occupied the city."

TO REWRITE OUR HISTORIES

REVISE THE HISTORY of the English-speaking world! This has been a cry raised on several occasions since the war began; but never, perhaps, has it been given with so compelling an urge as by the New York *Globe*. Echoing a similar cry of the London *Observer*, that "too little is made in America of English history since 1815," it adds that "it is equally true that various exaggerations, misconceptions, and even myths in regard to the period of our history that extends from the beginning of the troubles that led to the American Revolution down to the Peace of Ghent are sedulously kept alive in our school-books and in the popular mind." *The Globe* continues:

"It is, indeed, high time to teach history in accord with facts and not with prejudice, and it is especially important to emphasize the peace which in spite of two or three threats of disruption has persisted for over a century between England and the United States, finally leading to an alliance in the greatest and justest war recorded in history and holding the possibility of a permanent association between the two most vitally related nations of the earth.

"Prof. Andrew C. McLaughlin, of the University of Chicago, now lecturing to British universities on the participation of the United States in the world-war, pointed out truths worthy of serious attention in supporting the *Observer's* plan: 'Every American history,' he said, 'ought to emphasize the fact that we have lived side by side with Canada for a century without a serious difference of opinion. Their frontier, three thousand miles long, is the best defended line in the world, because it is based on mutual confidence and respect. Germany is always talking about the rectification of boundaries. It is better to have boundaries supported by rectitude.' Professor McLaughlin also dwelt on the importance of letting American students know how much England is now like America, and how essentially similar is the attitude of the two nations toward life and political duty.

"The family quarrel of the past between the mother country and her seceding colonies was long perpetuated without reason or sense in part by a superior and disdainful air assumed by many Englishmen and in part by a Yankee truculence which has nothing to do with real patriotic feeling, but is merely chauvinism and jingoism of the vulgarest type. It is true that men of education and reflection in both countries have not been a prey to such stupid and hurtful attitudinizing, but, unfortunately, up to the present war, men of education and reflection have been a minority in all countries. Now is the time to spread broadcast among peoples awakened to thought by war knowledge such men have always held. Now is the time to make of hands across the sea something more than the aspiration of the few. Now is the time to forget prejudice forever and to welcome truth."

MISSOURI'S PRIDE IN HER POETS

LOCAL PATRIOTISM is no doubt good for fostering poets, who, feeling this support, can withstand the slings and arrows of unsympathetic commonwealths. So when Missouri announces an anthology of Missourian verse, and New York behind a thin veil of anonymity asks "how any single volume could hold even the supreme masterpieces of the Missouri school of poetry," Missouri herself is well fortified against all rebuff. Whether the New York *Evening Post* is guilty of thus hiding her own responsibility or not, she doubtless takes some courage from overhearing "one resident of Champ Clark's State" ask, "Who are Missouri's six foremost poets?" and a no less confident answer. Says the *Evening Post* writer:

"'That is a hard question to answer,' replies Prof. I. N. Evrard, dean of Missouri Valley College, whom the Kansas City *Star* terms an authority on Missouri poets and poetry, 'for fully a score of Missourians have written verse which has won wide recognition. George Creel, for instance—' At this point one is tempted not to read further, but curiosity over the names of 'the' six poets of Missouri leads one on to Alexander Nicolas De Menil, 'whose work a prominent Eastern critic compares to that of Wordsworth'; Jay B. Iden, 'whose children's poems are suggestive of Riley and Field,' and Dr. T. Berry Smith, 'whose delightful interpretation of Poe's "Raven" has no parallel that I know of in literature.' After this, what other conclusion could the Missouri dean reach than that it would be idle to undertake to name the six foremost Missouri poets?"

The writer speaks of Professor Evrard's unshrinking courage in respect to certain other Missourians:

"Missouri seems, indeed, to have escaped entirely the infection of 'free verse' that has scarred and hamstrung so many poets hereabouts. Father Henry B. Tierney, whose volumes of verse sell second only to Miss Teasdale's among Missouri poets, sticks to the old-fashioned forms. Is the explanation to be found in Dean Evrard's remark that poetry is only an avocation with Tierney? His most widely quoted effusion is 'The American Flag,' but we do not see any reason for being in a hurry to substitute it for 'America,' or even 'The Star-Spangled Banner.' The only woman to keep Miss Teasdale company in this galaxy is Zoe Akins, who 'rose to fame like a comet,' her first book 'making the critics of both this country and England sit up and blink,' as witness the rapture of the Glasgow *Herald:* 'It is a vision of romance such as appeared to Keats in "La Belle Dame Sans Merci," bright with beauty yet touched with tragedy more French than Greek.' If this keeps up, Miss Akins will find it hard to equal the rhapsodies she inspires. . . . . .

"The poet laureate of Missouri, however, is none of these. It is Lee Shippey, whose poetry 'has been felt by more hearts than any other Missouri writer.' So long as ten years ago, according to the dean, he 'was selected' as one of the thirteen leading newspaper poets of America and given a page write-up in a Chicago newspaper. As if this were not distinction enough, he became editor of the Higginsville *Jeffersonian*, helped to organize the Missouri Writers' Gild, 'and set all of the cultural forces of the State toward recognition of Missouri writers.' The attention now being given to these authors shows what can be done when one tries. Because he is Missouri's most versatile poet, it is difficult to select a poem representative of his work, but the dean offers 'Just to Go Home,' the last stanza of which runs:

> What a good world is this world which we live in,
> What a good life is this life which we lead!
> Weary we grow in the race which we strive in,
> But the reward is repayment, indeed!
> Long is the work-day, but sure is the guerdon
> When stars awake in the darkening dome;
> Gladly we live and toil on with the burden,
> Just to go home.

"Can the poet laureate of Iowa or Arkansas beat this?"

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

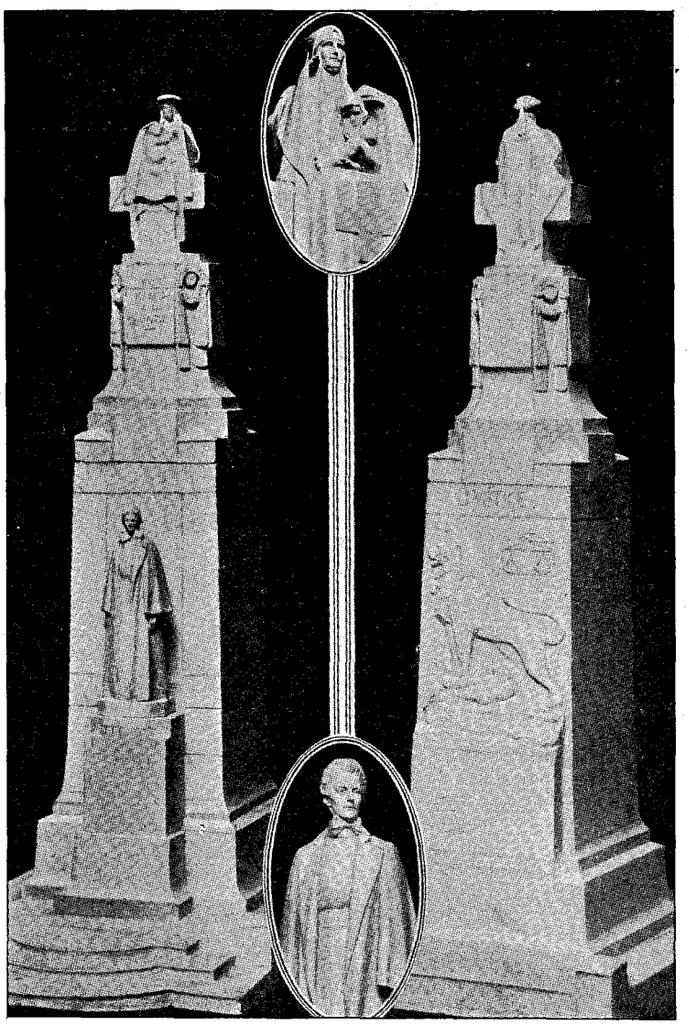
A MARTYR MEMORIALIZED

FRANCE AND ENGLAND are both to do lasting honors to the nurse, Edith Cavell, whose life was brutally taken by the German command. The act aroused the indignation as well as grief of the whole non-German world, and her example will not be forgotten. From the beginning her martyrdom stirred the most profound sympathy throughout France, says a writer in *The Sphere* (London), and it was soon decided to erect a memorial to her in Paris. In the designs which have been chosen for Paris and for London there is a notable difference. France sees the pity of a woman's lot; but England remembers her as an unconquerable soul. The paper above referred to thus describes the Paris monument:

"The site chosen was a particularly fine one in the Tuileries Gardens, facing the Place de la Concorde; the actual spot is that known as the Terrasse des Feuillants, adjoining the Jeu de Paume, the only remaining trace of the meeting-place of the famous Club des Feuillants, whose members were among the first to uphold the rights of the people in the early days of the Revolution. A large number of designs for the proposed memorial were submitted to a jury composed of distinguished men in the world of art, and finally ten were selected from which the final choice was made. These ten designs were exhibited to the public in the Petit Palais, and the people of Paris flocked to admire and criticize and venerate the woman in whose honor they were made. Flowers were laid before them, and they came from all kinds and conditions of people—from the splendid and expensive sheaf of chrysanthemums down to a humble bunch of violets brought by a workgirl. All the designs were alike in one respect—they all showed Edith Cavell prostrate after her execution; later, perhaps, some artist will show her to us upright and stedfastly facing her murderer—that German officer who shot a fainting woman when the soldiers he commanded refused the task.

"The design which won the first prize, and which was to be carried out in marble, is the work of Mr. Gabriel Pech. It has the grandeur of extreme simplicity; a background of ruins, against which a winged figure—Hope, Justice, or Victory?—stands out, and in the foreground Edith Cavell lies in the peace of death, a German helmet at her feet.

"Yet others among the designs submitted were very fine, notably that submitted by Mr. André Vermare, which obtained the second prize."



LONDON'S EDITH CAVELL MEMORIAL.

Reproduced here from *The Sphere* (London) is the coming memorial to Edith Cavell, the work of Sir George Frampton, which has been subscribed for by readers of *The Daily Telegraph*. "Inset above is the group representing Humanity protecting the small states; and below, the figure of Edith Cavell in her nurse's cloak," says a writer in *The Sphere*. "The figure of Edith Cavell will be in white marble, symbolic of her ideals. . . . It will show her in the nurse's cloak which became her, erect and fearless, with calm and resolute brow, with a note of softness over the whole expression. The figure, which rises 8½ feet above its plinth (to which a flight of shallow steps goes up), appears in front of a monumental mass of granite, tapering toward the summit."

The British Cavell monument will occupy a site at the foot of St. Martin's Lane, close behind the National Portrait Gallery. It was designed by Sir George Frampton:

"Behind the figure of Edith Cavell will rise a monument of Cornish granite, designed to embody strength and repose. The monument rises to a height of forty feet to forty-five feet, and is cruciform; the cross is the Cross of Christianity. Out of this the sculptor shows another emblematic cross springing. This second cross is built up by the figure of Humanity with the child upon its knees. The right hand of Humanity is raised as if to call upon those who would advance to the hurt of the child to stop; the left hand rests gently on its head. There is in the decoration of this figure also the suggestion of the nurse's uniform, and Mercy and Healing fold their wings coifwise over the clear forehead.

"Upon the Cross of Christianity will be a tablet with two wreaths. The tablet will be inscribed 'Brussels — Dawn,' with the date on which Edith Cavell so fearlessly met her end. Under this, over the figure and at the foot of the cross, will be the single word 'Humanity'; 'Fortitude,' 'Devotion,' and 'Sacrifice' inscribe the other panels. The words set down in brief the ideals for which the subject of the memorial lived and died; the other writing upon it is her name.

"At the back of the monument, under the word 'Fortitude,' is a strong lion. It crushes firmly beneath it the Serpent of Envy, Spite, Malice, and Treachery. In this Britain's share in the conflict which divides and rends the world is more nearly symbolized, for the lion is the Lion of Britain.

"In a leaden box will be placed a coin of King George, a drawing of Queen Mary, together with the story of Edith Cavell. With them will be put the roll of those who subscribed."

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THE KAISER AT PRAYER

THE KAISER'S GRATITUDE to God may be understood more forcefully if after one of his periodical allusions to the divine countenance one studies the particular activities of the German arms. A recent dispatch pictures him at prayer in the Cologne Cathedral on March 15, before the great drive on the Western front. It was not a moving picture that informed the outside world, but what was probably the next best thing available—a sycophantic newspaper reporter who sent his dispatch to the Amsterdam *Tyd.* As the New York *Tribune* reproduces the episode, it occurred in this wise:

"There were only a few persons in the building. Under high arches and in spacious solitude the Kaiser sat, as if in deep thought, before the priests' choir. Behind him his military staff stood respectfully at a distance. Still musing as he rose, the monarch, resting with both hands on his walking-stick, remained standing immovable for some minutes. Then he turned and, without exchanging a word with his suite, left the cathedral at their head. . . . I shall never forget this picture of the musing monarch praying in Cologne Cathedral on the eve of the great battle."

As the Kaiser has familiarly bantered the Almighty in many of his previous addresses, Lord Dunsany in commenting in *The Tribune* on this episode, finds it natural, tho not otherwise impressive, that the Kaiser did not kneel when he prayed. But more pertinent, as showing the Kaiser's works that accompany his prayers, are some of the comments given out by Mr. Henry P. Davison, chairman of the War Council of the Red Cross, on his recent return from Europe:

"The outstanding feature of German method at the present time is the effort to terrorize the women, children, and old men at home. While the German troops are making their drive on the front, airplanes are bombing nearly every night towns behind the lines, with the deliberate and declared purpose of terrorizing civilians.

"The purpose of the fight behind the line is to break down the morale of the civilian population to such a point that they will importune their governments for peace. It is the most dastardly, unrighteous, cruel, and devilish plan which could be conceived. It is based upon the theory that the killing of four children out of five will induce the mother to implore her Government to have the war stopt that her fifth child may live.

"It is carried on from the English Channel to the Swiss border and from the Swiss border to the Adriatic and has resulted in the murder and maiming of thousands of women and children and the driving of hundreds of thousands of terror-stricken from their homes to wherever they might seek refuge.

"I was in Paris many of the days on which the long-range gun was bombarding the city. That gun does comparatively little direct damage, and is wholly intended to get on the nerves of the people at home.

"All of this is accompanied by the most active possible propaganda, especially in Italy, designed to deceive the people and to strike down their morale. As a prominent Italian officer said to me, 'The diapason of the home is the diapason of the Army at the front.' The civilians at home must stand firmly behind the Army.

"One of the great missions of the Red Cross, therefore, has been to attempt to uphold the morale of the people at home. We have workers all over Italy and France carrying a message of comfort and cheer, helping especially to care for the refugees driven away from their homes, to care for the children and to provide for the sick and needy, particularly among the families of soldiers.

"In France we are carrying on direct work in 121 cities and towns, fifty-eight out of the total eighty-two *départements*, or counties, of the Republic being covered by American Red-Cross activities. In Italy we conduct direct activities in forty-five cities and towns and we extend relief in 218 other places. Among Belgian refugees in France our work is on a similar scale. . . . . .

"The gratitude the people feel for what the American people are doing through the Red Cross is beyond description. When we were in Bologna, Italy, the schools of the city were dismissed, and, as we walked out of the railway station, the scholars threw flowers on the ground that we might walk upon them. Everywhere we went the American flag and the fact that we were Americans brought forth cheers that were far from perfunctory.

"The way these people of our Allies hold out their hands and look to America as the land of hope and promise, and as the great fact that makes certain that German might shall not prevail, is most stirring. 'America' is to-day a rainbow toward which western Europe, from the north of Scotland to the south of Italy, looks as the sign of comfort, hope, and victory."

The God which the Kaiser does not kneel to has a vivid representation in the "Token" worn by every German soldier which Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis calls in the New York *Evening Sun*, "the most damnable thing that was ever suggested by the devil in two thousand years." Never, he asserts, "did an object so small send forth cruelties so large and manifold." We read:

"The little disk is stamped out on thick paper for German privates and upon aluminum for the officers. At the top of this cardboard is the portrait of that awful being called by the Kaiser 'our good old German God.'

"Look at his white hair, the long beard, and the great sword in the right hand, with the suggestion that since God uses the sword the German soldier must cut men to pieces also.

"Beneath you see flames gushing up, suggesting to the German soldier that he is quite right in burning the houses of France and Belgium after he has looted them, and for flinging the dead bodies into the blazing rafters. Now read the words written beneath the face of the being the Germans call God.

"'Strike them all dead. The day of judgment shall ask you no questions.'

"Strike dead old men and women! Dash the children's brains out against the stone wall! Violate young girls! Mutilate their fair bodies so that they will be unseemly when they are found by the husband or father. Burn, steal, kill—but remember that your Kaiser and the War Staff have promised to stand between you and God Almighty and the day of judgment! Even if Jesus did say, 'Wo unto them that offend against my little ones,' you must remember that your Kaiser and officers have promised you immunity on the day of judgment.

"That is what is meant by the sentence on page 31 in the German handbook of 'War on Land': 'That which is permissible to the German soldier is anything whatsoever that will help him gain his goal quickly.'

"Nothing better illustrates the total collapse of manhood in the Germans than this soldier's token.

"A coward by nature, the German is afraid to kill and steal, and so he invented a screen behind which he could hide and named it 'the soldier's token.'

"Going into a French village the Germans collect the women and children, order them to march in advance, shoot a few to terrorize the rest, and then, hiding behind this living screen, the Germans march forward. In this way they protect themselves.

"The whole history of the human race contains no chapter of atrocity like the atrocity of the Germans. The history of the world contains no story of cowardice so black and damnable as the cowardice of the Germans. Out of cowardice the soldier's token was born.

"And so the Kaiser and the War Staff invented this round piece of cardboard, with the representation of God as going forth with his sword to kill men and with his flames to burn them and with the motto, 'Strike them all dead, for the day of judgment will ask you no questions.'"

Had the war-lord really knelt, Lord Dunsany goes on to imagine that he might have found pity, humility, or even contrition. We get a picture that has elements of imaginative repentance:

"For what was the war-lord seeking? Did he know that pity for his poor slaughtered people, huddled by him on to the ceaseless machine guns, might be found by seeking there? . . . That but for that proud attitude and the respectful staff he might have seen what was lost and have come out bringing pity for his people. Might have said to the crowd that gave him that ovation, as we read, outside the door: 'My pride has driven you to this needless war; my ambition has made a sacrifice of millions, but it is over and shall be no more; I will make no more conquest.'

"They would have killed him. But for that renunciation, perhaps, however late, the curses of the widows of his people might have kept away from his grave."

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OTHER QUAKERS

NOT ALL QUAKERS wish to be included in ranks of faith exprest by the Philadelphia Meeting whose pronouncement on the war was quoted in our issue of May 11. There is a distinct difference profest by the New York and Brooklyn Quakers, whose spokesman is Mr. John L. Carver, head of the Friends' School in both boroughs. So also is the divergence seen in Baltimore, from which comes to us a personal letter after our earlier article. The writer of this declares that "the young Quaker of the present day is so true to his inheritance—that of being allowed to act as his conscience dictates—that there are already many in the service, and that, too, with the fervent cooperation of their Quaker parents." The writer, a lady, adds:

"When one of these young Friends—now a trusted officer in the American infantry, who enlisted before war was declared by our Government—was challenged by a Quaker friend, he promptly replied: 'I am showing my regard for my Quaker ancestry and training in the fact that I can not and will not allow war to stalk upon the earth unchecked. It is my personal responsibility. Only by meeting the Devil face to face can one hope to crush him.'

"These sentiments are voiced by many Friends, who are too busy helping to uphold the cause of humanity (which is the cause of Christ) to attend meetings for useless talk."

Mr. Carver, who sets forth in the Brooklyn *Eagle* what the Quaker youth is being taught about the war, says:

"First and last, let us have no compromise or suggestion of compromise as to the justice of the American cause—no admixture of false pacifism in relation to one of the few absolutely just and unavoidable wars that the world has ever seen, unmarred by fanaticism, mistaken hatred, or lust of gain. Let us permit no confusion of ideas between the old-time war of aggression or revenge, and this present war of unselfish sacrifice to save humanity from the reign of the beast."

In his recommendations for teaching the war to children of the Friends' School we see none of the sympathetic aloofness which the Philadelphia Meeting felt was the proper Quaker attitude. Mr. Carver writes:

"I would treat the war, then, in the primary grades in a manner not unlike that which a careful parent takes toward the little child in the event of a death in the family—avoiding so far as may be the elements of sorrow and horror, and emphasizing strongly the need for loving thoughtfulness toward those in grief. For the spirit of consecration—no matter if the word itself is foreign to the childish vocabulary—the spirit of consecration is not foreign to the spirit of the child, and loving thoughtfulness can be made to grow abundantly in very little children. This only should the world-war mean to them.

"In the intermediate grades a distinctly new element enters into the situation. Geography is for many the favorite study. Facts are a delight. The spirit of adventure has hold upon the boy and even upon the girl. The live youngster can not be kept from the newspaper, nor should he be. Wise supervision is what he needs. He is certain to follow the campaigns on every front, and to trace the forward movement of every battle-line. . . . . .

"The pupil in the grades, then, is strong on the practical side of the war, and what we offer him must be planned accordingly.

"On the ethical and emotional sides the grade pupil is in a transition stage. Those elements that we have mentioned as belonging to primary school-teaching must not be lost sight of in the grades; they will need, of course, less minute elaboration. To sensitive souls there is still the danger of shock from details of horrors. Let us diligently keep away from what is morbid.

"The glamour of war, if the pupils feel it, will not be the glamour of the dress-parade, as it used to be. Boys and girls of the grades are not too young to realize what it means for men to go forth and give 'the last full measure of devotion.'"

For the boys and girls of the high school there must be conference as with adults:

"Their knowledge of Europe henceforth must be clearer and more mature than it has been. They must understand both Prussianism and the spirit in Europe that is at death-grips with Prussianism. Particularly must they be in sympathetic touch with the habits, the institutions, and the national hopes of our great Allies. Only so can they appreciate America's place in this struggle and in the world's future. No standing aloof in times like these!

"With this touch, this perception, they will be roused to comprehend the Titanic struggle as a conflict in which there can be no compromise; a war for ideals that are worth all they cost, no matter how much that may be, ideals the overthrow of which means return to savagery."

ANOTHER VIEW OF GERMAN ETHICS

OVER AGAINST the ethics and religion of the Kaiser party in Germany, as shown in an article in this department, we may quote something of the ethics of Prof. F. W. Förster, of the University of Munich, a brother-in-law of Nietzsche and a Social Democrat, whose article was reprinted from the *Münchener Post* by the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung*. From the latter it is transferred to *The Christian Register* (Boston) by A. W. Vernon, who remarks that "after these long years of strife we Americans appreciate not only the sanity but the rare courage of such writing." The Munich professor undertakes to show to his countrymen why England and America still keep on fighting:

"They are waging war to rid the world of war and the threat of war. That seems beyond the horizon of many modern Germans, who have grown up in military Romanticism. They have no idea how pacifistic thought has filled the English and American world in the last two decades, not merely on ideal grounds but because, as Herbert Spencer reiterated, highly developed methods of mediation in international disputes belong to the essence of industrial society and its world-wide organized needs and assurances. And simply because we do not realize that, and therefore insist on attributing the decisions of our opponents to the most obviously self-interested hand-to-mouth diplomacy, we allow ourselves to be misled by those superwise folk who insist that America's stupendous preparations are meant for Japan and not for us. That is 'Prussian' folk-psychology. . . . . .

"But must America really continue this war in order to obtain the recognition and accomplishment of its world-program? Haven't the resolution of the majority of the Reichstag and the answer of the Central Powers to the Pope demonstrated our entire willingness to work with them for the accomplishment of their plans for the future? What is there more that we can do? The answer is simple: the Entente still misses the convincing moral guaranty behind all these declarations. It does not believe that the majority of the Reichstag is seated firmly in the saddle. It can, alas! point to too many haughty protests of the most influential classes against this resolution. It notes the unique position of the 'spiritual leaders' of the nation. It pursues with interest the heathenish editorials of the Christian *Kölnische Volkszeitung*, which justify a Machiavellian policy for a great growing people. It cites numerous witnesses for the purely military kind of thinking which still predominates in the university circles of Germany with regard to the great race questions. Yes, it suspects a large group of those who supported the majority resolution in the Reichstag of voting not from any thoroughgoing transformation of international thinking, but because of a virtual pause of military enterprises, believing that every change in the military situation would change the convictions of such people. On such insecure foundation, however, the future international order can not be built. The Entente asserts that a superstition, cherished through the entire history of Prussia, concerning military methods of national security, has eaten deep into the German soul through these gigantic successes, that a romantic faith in the sword and in might has grown up, that can be shown its absurdity only through the drastic experience of a breakdown of Germany's position in the world. This mistrust is unfortunately strengthened by the idea of Czernin to postpone his impressive confession of faith in a peace without annexations. As tho a conviction of the only possible basis of international life in the future could be postponed! If I am convinced that the nations can no longer bear competitive armaments on economic, financial, and moral grounds, then I am compelled to resist every new occasion for the continuance of hate and suspicion, no matter how far others lag behind my opinion; otherwise, I arouse the not unjustified belief that I have no conviction at all, but am merely a clever chess-player."

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CURRENT POETRY

IT is perhaps not so difficult to be heroic under the stimulus of the great excitement of the actual hand-to-hand conflict. There is, however, a silent heroic hand taking no small part in the war, to whom not a medal comes and but scant recognition is given. The mothers of the men who fight—brave mothers of brave sons—what scant recognition they receive for all they sacrifice for the land they love. Yet the poets are not altogether unmindful. In "The Dreamers" (George H. Doran, New York), Theodosia Garrison sings:

MOTHERS OF MEN

By Theodosia Garrison

Mothers of Men—the words are good indeed in the saying,
Pride in the very sound of them, strength in the sense of them, then
Why is it their faces haunt me, wistful faces as praying
Ever some dear thing vanished and ever a hope delaying,
Mothers of Men?

Mothers of Men, most patient, tenderly slow to discover
The loss of the old allegiance that may not return again.
You give a man to the world, you give a woman a lover—
Where is your solace then when the time of giving is over,
Mothers of Men?

Mothers of Men, but surely, the title is worth the earning.
You who are brave in feigning must I ever behold you then
By the door of an empty heart with the lamp of faith still burning,
Watching the ways of life for the sight of a child returning,
Mothers of Men?

Aubrey Attwater in the London *Times* pays this magnificent tribute to the mothers of England:

MATER DOLOROSA

By Aubrey Attwater

Fac ut tecum lugeam

"You know the love that made us even as brothers,
How firm youth forged the links of full years shared,
You know my heartache."—"Ay, but what of his mother's
If all her wounds were bared?"

We must bow down before you, seeing your sorrow,
Mother of him who was our dearest friend,
Mother of soldiers still to-day, to-morrow
Standing to face their end.

Yea, women of England, each of you that hath given
Or gives for England's sake a son to bear
War's crushing cross of sacrifice, yet hath striven
And strives against despair.

We reverence you, and in your grief's proud fashion
Find faith through Britain's bitterest hour of pain,
That beyond all the darkness of her Passion
She will arise again.

A poignant picture—if not altogether true to fact as things are managed these days—of the departing troop-ships is found in "The Silver Trumpet" (George H. Doran, New York):

WHEN THE TRANSPORTS SAIL

By Amelia Josephine Burr

The ships move out of the icy bay
And a group of women watch them go.
Our eyes are salt as the blowing spray,
But we smile with hearts that glow.
Why should our eyes be brimming so?
What right have our hearts to that fire divine?
There's never a soldier sails to-day
That is hers—or hers—or mine.

By the right of farewells that can never be said,
And a ring that never was worn,
By the right of a lad in his springtime dead
And a boy that never was born,
O mothers of sons who sail this morn
We are praying them out to sea,
Your children, that God might have given instead
To her—to her—to me.

No truer picture of the spirit of our American women to-day could be limned than that in the London *Pall Mall Gazette* from the pen of Lalla Gerahty. If this poem is inspired by the mothers of England, the mothers of America are just as Spartan, courageous, and true:

THE SOLDIER'S MOTHER

By Lalla Gerahty

She stands alone, wrapt in the mantle of her pride;
Her Soul, a living flame of white-hot love;
Her Heart, a place of desolation, where the great tide
Of longing, hideous with fear, forever moves
In waves of anguish through the long, dark nights.
Only within the mirror of her eyes we see
The silent agony of one who fights
Against the dreadful thought of what may be.

For Courage rises in her, free and strong,
That Spartan spirit garnered from the past;
And thankfulness for bearing such a Son
To crown her Motherhood with joy so vast.

Thus she bears her woman's part,
Praising her God with all her might
For gift so precious as that brave young heart
Who counts his life as naught beside the cause of right,
Where craven fear has no abiding place
And chivalry and knightly deeds abound.

From mothers such as this our noble race
Springs forth in splendid manhood, round
Which the glory of old England sheds her grace.

The mother sorrowful—as many must be—and yet resigned is described in "The Vision Splendid" (George H. Doran, New York) by that poet of the inner vision, John Oxenham.

ONE MOTHER

By John Oxenham

My Son! My Son!
Would God that I had died for thee!
For my full course is well-nigh run,
But thine, in its sweet ecstasy,
Was scarce begun,
Yet now is done;—*yet—now—is—done!*
Would God that I had died for thee,
My Son! My Son!

Was it for this I travailed sore?—
My Son! My Son!
—To see thee ere thy prime undone?
Flesh of my flesh, a man I bore—
Bone of my bone!—
And now have none;—*and—now—have—none!*
Was it for this I travailed sore?
My Son! My Son!

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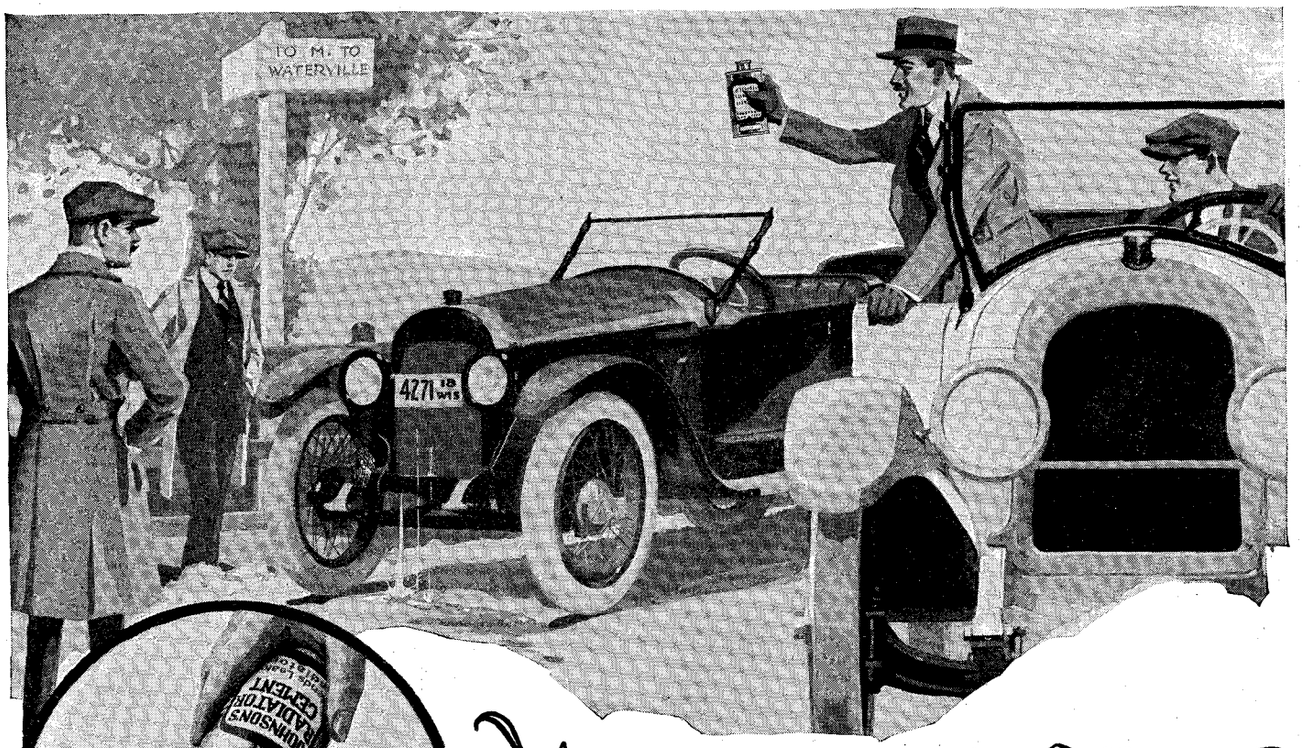

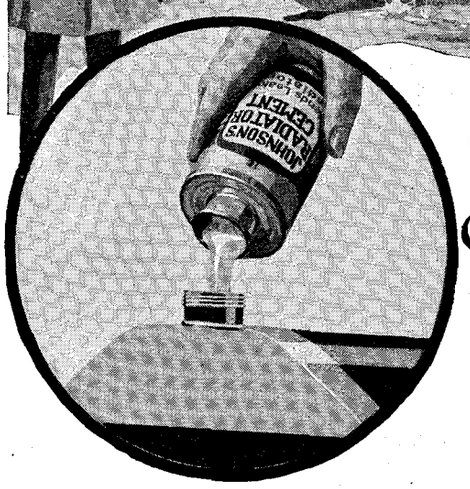

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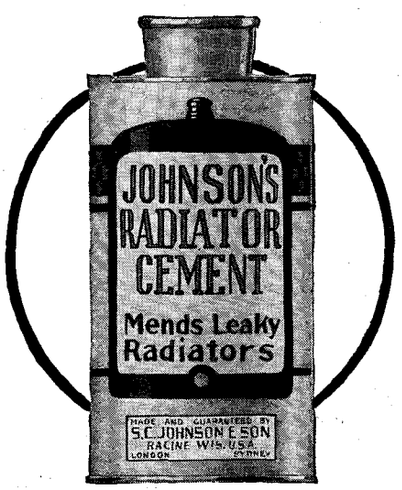

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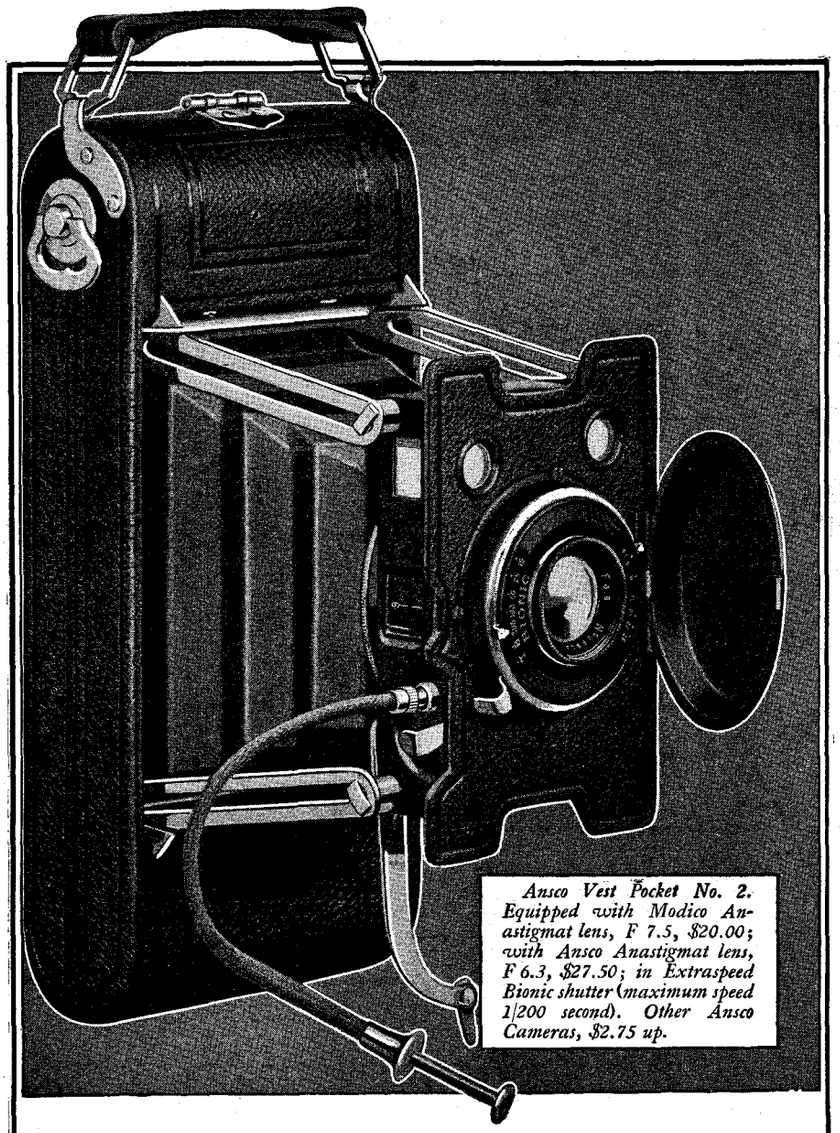

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Write for a specimen picture on Cyko Paper. Then ask the Ansco dealer for a demonstration.

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Yet, Lord, can I deny Thee aught!
—*My Son! My Son!*
For was it not Thine Only One
Who my dear one's salvation wrought,
The Cross upon?—
Thine Only One!—*Thine—Only—One!*
I learn the lesson these have taught—
My Son! Thy Son!

Yea, Lord, for all that He hath done,
I yield to Him my heart distraught,
My life, my soul, my every thought,
From His great Love I can hold naught;
Thy Son! Thy Son!
Thine—Only—One!

Viewing our soldiers' mothers from the mystical angle, Katharine Lee Bates gives us this in *The Outlook:*

THE PURPLE THREAD

By Katharine Lee Bates

The priests distributed various colored silken threads to weave for the veil of the sanctuary; and it fell to Mary's lot to weave purple.—"*The Book of the Bee,*" *Chapter XXXIV.*

I

The chosen maidens, Weavers of the Veil,
Kneeling in crescent, from the High Priest took
Their wisps of silk in slender hands that shook,
Lifting the colors to their lips rose-pale
With holy passion—colors like the frail
Spring flowers of Carmel, blue as that glad look
Of dancing iris, scarlet as a nook
Of wild anemones, or gold as sail
Seen from its summit 'neath the Syrian moon.
But Mary caught her breath in one swift sob
Of pain uncomprehended ere it fled,
Leaving her heart with some strange fear a-throb,
For the wise priest, as one conferring boon,
Had meted out to her a purple thread.

II

O mothers of the race, ye blessèd ones
Who weave with cherubim the veil before
The Holy Place of God, the mystic door
Of life, proud mothers of belovèd sons,
To-day you send them forth to front the guns,
Waving your boys farewell with smiles that pour
Strength into their young souls. Your prayers implore
The Mercy Seat; your love, an angel, runs
Before them with wild, shielding arms outspread.
O Weavers of the Veil, however varies
The silk assigned, exceeding great reward
Is yours, for you—O you, most sacred Marys,
To whom is given grief's royal, purple thread—
Make beautiful the temple of the Lord.

In *The Yale Review* Robert Frost has this poignant poem:

NOT TO KEEP

By Robert Frost

They sent him back to her. The letter came
Saying . . . and she could have him. And before
She could be sure there was no hidden ill
Under the formal writing, he was in her sight—
Living. They gave him back to her alive—
How else? They are not known to send the dead—
And not disfigured visibly. His face?—
His hands? She had to look to ask,
"What was it, dear?" And she had given all
And still she had all—they had—they the lucky!
Wasn't she glad now? Everything seemed won,
And all the rest for them permissible ease.
She had to ask, "What was it, dear?"

"Enough,
Yet not enough. A bullet through and through,
High in the breast. Nothing but what good care
And medicine and rest—and you a week,
Can cure me of to go again." The same
Grim giving to do over for them both.

She dared no more than ask him with her eyes
How was it with him for a second trial.
And with his eyes he asked her not to ask.
They had given him back to her, but not to keep.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, CITIZEN OF THE WORLD

SINCE the mysterious and dramatic love-affair of his youth, altho nominally self-expatriated, the name of James Gordon Bennett has been as familiar and his personality as potently felt in America as in Europe, where he lived. Many years ago the highest court in Great Britain ruled that "the New York *Herald* is James Gordon Bennett, and James Gordon Bennett is the New York *Herald*." And as a Citizen of the World Bennett conducted his newspaper with as marked an individuality and as close a personal touch from Paris, London, Vienna, or Berlin as from his private office in the gingerbread building at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway. And so strong had been his influence, even when three thousand miles away, that every employee, from editors to office boys—altho many had never seen him—felt it personally when the word flashed through the Herald Building "The Commodore is dead!"

A whole book might be written illustrating the eccentricities of James Gordon Bennett. Here are a few from the New York *Tribune* that are characteristically illuminating:

Before taking up his residence abroad he frequently breakfasted at Delmonico's, then down-town. One Christmas morning he gave the waiter who always served him a small roll of bills. As soon as opportunity offered the waiter looked at the roll, and when he recovered his equilibrium took it to Mr. Delmonico. There were six $1,000 bills in the roll. The proprietor, sensing that a mistake had been made, put them in the safe.

When the publisher next visited the café, Mr. Delmonico told him the waiter had turned the money in. He added he would return it as Mr. Bennett departed.

"Why return it? Didn't I give it to him?"

"Yes. But of course, it was a mistake. You gave him $6,000."

"Mr. Delmonico," replied Bennett, rising to his full height, "you should know by this time that James Gordon Bennett never makes a mistake."

A dramatic critic, still a well-known writer, lost his place because he would not get his hair cut. Bennett in Paris asked him why he wore his hair so long and was told because he liked it that way. An order sending him to Copenhagen followed. When his return was announced by a secretary, Bennett asked if he had had his hair cut, and being informed that he had not, ordered him to St. Petersburg. On his return from Russia, still unshorn, he was sent to the Far East.

"Has he had his hair cut?" asked Bennett when his return was once more announced.

"No, sir," replied the secretary, "it's as long as ever."

"Then fire him," replied Bennett. "He's too slow to take a hint to suit me."

Billy Edwards, the pugilist, was long a warm friend of Mr. Bennett, becoming

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NOTE.—The indispensable **Stropping Handle** is a part of the outfit—it's a money saver—keeps blades smooth, sharp, keen-cutting all the time. No need to throw away a **Gem** Blade. **Blades in sealed, waxed paper wrapped package**—dust, rust and dull proof, in every climate and under every condition.

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"I much prefer a *powder*, and have demonstrated that it is the most efficient."

"A *powder* is best; it is more according to nature's way of cleaning the teeth by friction."

"The most efficient dentifrice is a *powder*. Sticky products are favorable to germ life."

"A *powder* possesses the best antiseptic and cleansing qualities; it contains the necessary ingredients to liberate Oxygen in the mouth."

"A *powder* only has the necessary abrasive quality for polishing and cleaning."

"The teeth, unless carefully looked after, become covered with a thin film of mucus, which serves as an incubating place for bacteria. A preparation to remove this film must have some grip or bite to it, so that it may get down to the enamel and remove this filmy deposit. A smooth, slippery paste will not do this as efficiently as a *powder*."

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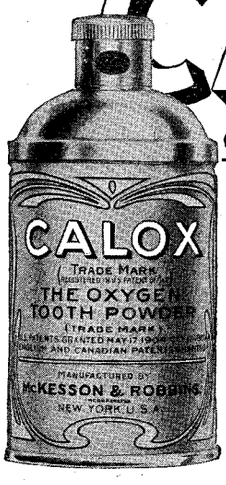

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such after he had given the editor a thrashing.

Bennett entered a well-known resort and called for a bottle of wine. It was not served promptly and he entered a vigorous protest.

"Huh," commented an athletic appearing chap, "you cheap skate, you order a bottle of wine and make as much noise as tho you had ordered a basket."

Bennett's reply was a swing at the stranger, and in a moment the place was full of action. Bennett's companion escaped through a window. The next day Bennett was in bed nursing a blackened eye, a split lip, and a badly battered nose.

"Who was that I had a fight with last night?" he asked.

"Billy Edwards, the middleweight champion."

"Do you know him?"

He did, and was told to bring him to the Bennett house.

"I want to meet that fellow," said Bennett, giving his instructions. "I was pretty sore over being beaten, but after all it took a champion to do it."

"I am told," Mr. Bennett once said to a member of his New York staff visiting in Paris, "that Blank drinks a quart of whisky a day."

"That's not true," replied the visitor, a friend of the man accused. "He does nothing of the sort."

"Of course, he doesn't," answered Bennett, "it can't be done. I know. I have tried it myself."

Mr. Bennett would tolerate drinking to excess, but he had no patience with gambling. On one occasion he found that guests on his yacht were playing for immense stakes at baccarat. Too tactful to interfere directly, he chose to put a stop to the game in an indirect way. When the players sought to resume play the second day, they found some one had removed the aces from every pack of cards on the boat.

For eighty-three years the name of James Gordon Bennett, borne by father and son, has been notable in New York, for it was in May, 1835, that the elder Bennett started the publication of *The Herald* with a capital of $500. Says a writer in the New York *Times:*

James Gordon Bennett the second succeeded to the ownership of the paper on his father's death, in 1872. Born to James Gordon Bennett, Sr., and Henrietta Crean Bennett in Chambers Street, then a fashionable residence district, in May, 1841, he was educated as the future owner of *The Herald* from childhood. He studied under private tutors in America and France, and when the Civil War started obtained a commission in the Navy. To his naval experience was due his interest in nautical affairs, which made *The Herald* for many years unrivaled in ship news and information relating to the naval and military services.

He underwent a thorough training in all departments of the newspaper, and became managing editor of *The Herald* in 1866. When *The Evening Telegram* was started, in 1867, he became executive head of that also, and proprietor of both five years later.

At that time Bennett was known widely as a sportsman. He had introduced polo into the United States; he was a leader in yachting and coaching; and in

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the social activities of a young society man of the period he was one of the most prominent figures in New York. That *The Herald* under his management was going to continue to be an eccentric newspaper, but a good newspaper, was evident from the first. In 1875 he went to Europe, hunted up Henry M. Stanley, who had achieved a brilliant journalistic beat as correspondent of *The Herald* with the British Abyssinian expedition in 1868, and commissioned him to go into the unknown darkness of Central Africa and find David Livingstone, the Scotch missionary, who had not been heard of for years. Bennett spent many thousands of dollars backing Stanley, but Stanley found Livingstone, and not only found him, but made discoveries of his own which practically opened up Africa to European and American knowledge.

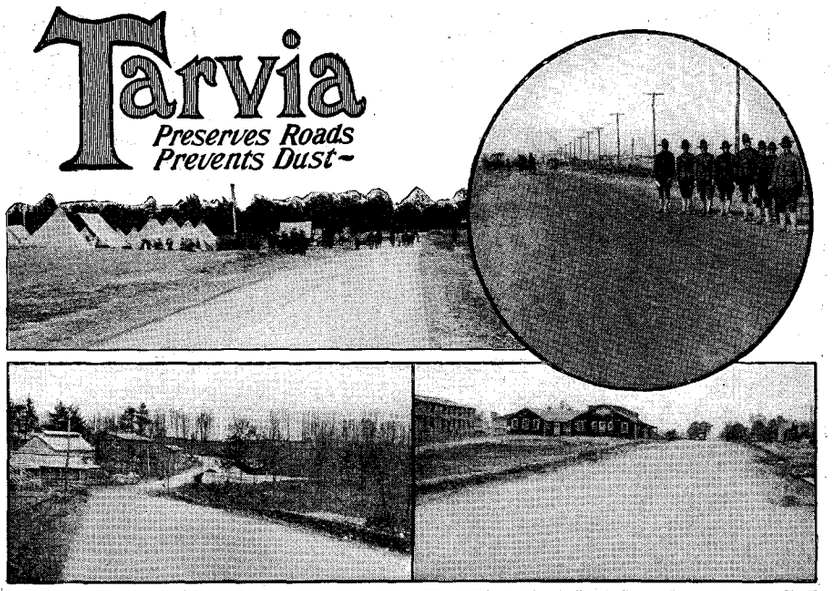
During the hard times of the panic of 1873 Bennett opened free kitchens in the poorer quarters of the city, where Delmonico served soups and other foods free. This naturally contributed to the great end of making people talk about the paper, which his father had once declared was the first great condition of success; but even more spectacularly was this end achieved some two or three years later.

One Monday morning *The Herald* published a full-page account of the breaking out among the holiday crowds in Central Park of the animals confined in the Zoo, Some fifty persons, the story said, had been killed and the animals were still at large in the city streets, despite the efforts of hundreds of soldiers sent out to hunt them by the Federal and State authorities. Thousands of parents in New York would not send their children to school that morning, and many a timorous business man decided that his health would not permit him to go to the office; for very few people who had read the head-lines and the terrifying "lead" had gone on down to the very last paragraph at the bottom of the last column, which contained the statement that, to be sure, the events chronicled above had not happened, but that they might happen at any time unless the lion and rhinoceros cages were made a little stronger.

Bennett was intensely interested in arctic exploration. In 1882 he backed the *Jeannette* expedition into the arctic, at great expense and with unfortunate results, and his interest in the matter never died down. However, when the north pole was actually discovered and the controversies between Dr. Frederick Cook and Commander (now Admiral) Robert E. Peary raged, in 1909, Mr. Bennett took the side for a time of Dr. Cook, whose story of his explorations was published in *The Herald*.

In 1883 Mr. Bennett and John W. Mackay started the Commercial Cable Company, and the association of the two was extremely profitable, not only to the cable company but to *The Herald*. In 1882 the Herald Relief Fund for Irish sufferers was another example of Bennett's genius for *réclame*, and his own subscription of $100,000, which headed the list, was sufficient to bring him an enormous amount of personal popularity.

The elder Bennett was a man of strong personality and audacity of purpose, much of these characteristics being inherited by his son; the latter's views, however, being broader than those of his father, whose journalism was more of the personal character of the days when the newspaper



Upper Left—Tarvia Road at Camp Douglas, Juneau Co., Wis. Upper Right—Tarvia Road, Camp Upton, Yaphank, N. Y.
Lower Left—Tarvia Road at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass. Lower Right—Tarvia Road at Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.

Tarvia Roads in U.S. Camps

THE Government has built sixteen new camp-cities or cantonments for housing and caring for the new armies.

A cantonment is a miniature city of 40,000 inhabitants with the heaviest kind of traffic on the avenues.

Constant lines of automobiles, auto-trucks, mule-teams, horses, artillery, and thousands of marching men fill the arteries of traffic. The road problems have been intricate and varied and above all speed in construction has been paramount.

Old types of roads, the corduroy and the dirt road, were not adequate to the needs of these camps. *Good roads had to be supplied* in order to keep the tremendous camp-traffic moving.

Many miles of Tarvia roads were built and are now giving satisfaction—

First—because they are smooth, durable and water-proof.

Second—because they are neither dusty nor muddy.

Third—because they are quickly built, and are easy to maintain in good condition.

Fourth—because they are the most economical under the circumstances.

The use of Tarvia in these camps is an illustration of the versatility of the material and the service rendered by The Barrett Company.

The Tarvia was ready and the expert advice that went with it was put freely at the service of the Government.

Whether a road-binder, a dust-layer, a road-preserver, or a patching-material was needed, there was a grade of Tarvia to fit.

Special Service Department

In order to bring the facts before taxpayers as well as road authorities, The Barrett Company has organized a Special Service Department, which keeps up to the minute on all road problems. If you will write to the nearest office regarding road conditions or problems in your vicinity the matter will have the prompt attention of experienced engineers. This service is free for the asking. If you want *better roads* and *lower taxes*, this Department can greatly assist you.

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New York, Cleveland, Kansas City, Chicago, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Nashville, Boston, Detroit, Salt Lake City, St. Louis, Birmingham, Seattle, Peoria

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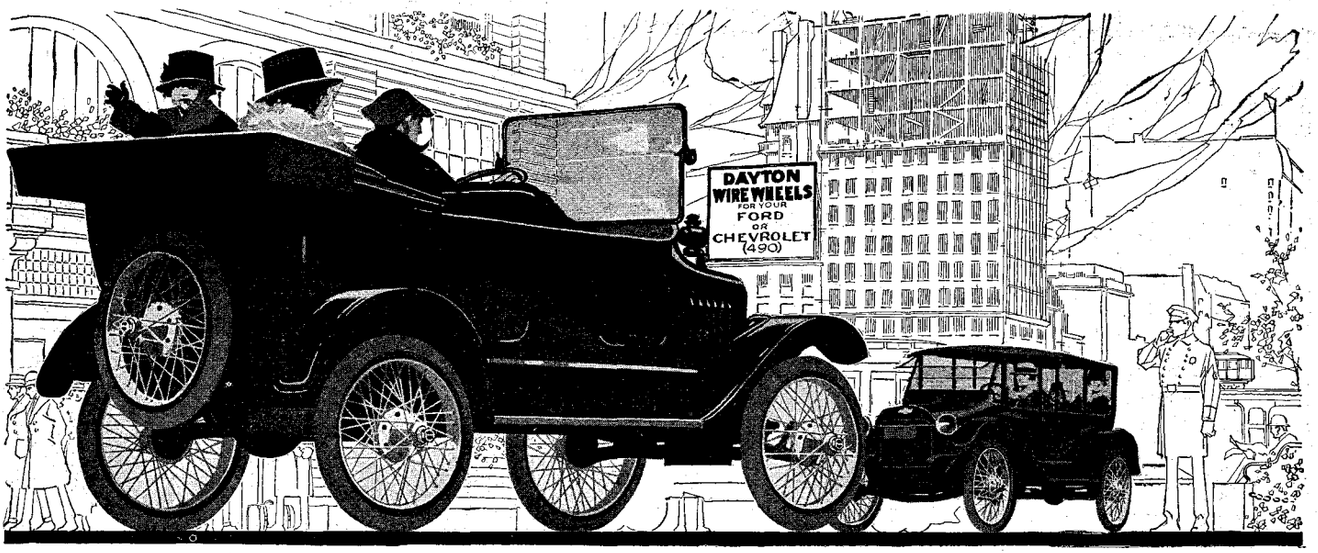

Economy and Distinction

Rare economy meets with distinctive appearance in Dayton Wire Wheels.

Hand in hand, they add a quick change advantage that saves time, temper and clothes; a greater safety and added strength, and much easier riding.

Every purchaser or owner of a Ford or a Chevrolet 490 should equip with Dayton Wire Wheels for all these advantages, and for the increased resale value---far more than the first cost

Every standard color---but only one standard in material and workmanship---the best. Spare wheel can be locked on by using our specially designed Dayton Wire Wheel Carrier.

We have prepared an interesting booklet which tells the facts about Dayton Wire Wheels. Ask your dealer for it or write us today, mentioning his name.

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The Dayton Wire Wheel Company

Dayton, Ohio

Dealers: Be prepared for the increased demand for Dayton Wire Wheels. Write or wire us today.

More Tire Mileage

Dayton Wire Wheels distribute heat from tires and save the rubber. They add to the resiliency and give more tire mileage. Daytons mean longer life to your car, too.

Quick Tire Change

In case of puncture with Daytons, the entire wheel is changed quickly by unscrewing the hub cap and putting on the spare wheel with tire inflated. The built-in locking device assures safety.

Easier Riding

Dayton Wire Wheels absorb road shocks, are more resilient, and give greater ease and smoother riding.

Improved Appearance

The beauty of a car equipped with Dayton Wire Wheels gives the owner greater pride in the car, and enhances the value tremendously.

MADE UNDER LICENSE

Dayton Wire Wheels

QUICK DETACHABLE

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was founded. The elder Bennett ran a column of personal notes that spared no one, and which frequently hurt the victim, tho the laugh that it evoked was supposed to be a sufficient balm. The younger Bennett, after the death of his father, abolished the "excluded" list of *The Herald*. Those who had incurred the displeasure of the father were never mentioned in his paper.

"I can not carry on my father's quarrels forever," he said. Later he had quarrels of his own, and the "excluded" list was reestablished as a rule of the office.

The young man early became a part of the "night life" of the metropolis, for a writer in the New York *Sun* says:

In the evening the "young man" led the light-hearted life of the bachelor clubman and therein found friends whom he could not as a group replace in after years—Leonard Jerome, a sober, solid-minded man, whose daughter married Lord Randolph Churchill; Lawrence, his brother, an astute humorist of portly frame, father of former District Attorney Jerome; Gunning S. Bedford, a lively cricket and frank admirer, for whom he procured a judgeship; "Willie" Douglas, Arthur Leary, the smiling bachelor; Billy Travis, the stuttering Wall Street wit; Hermann Oelrichs, the boy-hearted, and so on—all well to do and quite fit to make a young man's life lively — and enjoyable.

His evening visits to the *Herald* office were even then justly dreaded by those who were responsible for the time of going to press. While he swept in with a breeze of good humor as of him who has dined well and complimented everybody in sight, some strange idea as to the forthcoming issue was apt to develop. It was difficult to keep these "ideas" out of the paper. Occasionally it turned out to be some positive policy which he had long nursed in his mind and at last determined to put in print.

Editors, reporters, what not were sent flying all over the place, writing for bare life against time a new leading article, two or three short articles, a news story alarmingly headed, short exclamatory gasps all over the pages. That pleased him immensely, with an additional joy when the old editorial writers, the managing editor, and the city editor came down blinking the morning after.

Indeed, with all his work, he enjoyed himself thoroughly, and all his life he had been a devotee of one open-air sport or another. He sent his yacht, the *Dauntless*, to England and raced her back to America against James Asbury's British yacht *Cambria*, losing, alas! by an hour, thereupon being elected commodore of the New York Yacht Club. This in 1871.

Bennett was a friend of many monarchs, but for the German Emperor he always had a strong dislike, which is illustrated in this story told in *The Times:*

His yacht, the *Lysistrata* was lying at Beirut one day some years ago when the Kaiser, in the *Hohenzollern*, and accompanied by several German war-ships, arrived at that port, The "Commodore" was on shore at the time, and as he came back he noticed with a frown that the skipper of his yacht had "drest ship" in honor of the Emperor, as had the master of every other vessel in the harbor.

As the Captain met him at the gangway, Mr. Bennett, with a glance aloft, demanded:

"What's all that about?"

"I thought," replied the Captain paling, "that if you were on board you would order it done."

"Never mind what you thought. Hereafter, when you are in the slightest doubt about what I want done, do nothing. In that way you can always please me. Order those flags down." Then he went on to the bridge and gave the order to steam out to sea.

As a matter of fact, the Captain of the *Lysistrata* was never her commander in Mr. Bennett's estimation. He always referred to the other as the "First Officer"; he himself was in command. He had a master's license, and when at sea he stood watch regularly and plotted courses—in fact, took entire charge of the navigation, and he often took the wheel.

Some years ago the Gordon Bennett automobile-races were run in Germany. The Berlin correspondent of the New York *Herald* was semiofficially approached by the Imperial Automobile Club, and afterward officially by the German Foreign Office, to know whether Mr. Bennett would attend the race, in which case he would be the guest of the Kaiser. His Majesty would not, however, send an official invitation unless assured in advance that it would not be refused. The correspondent immediately journeyed to Paris to inform Bennett of the situation. He merely smiled, shrugged his shoulders, and said nothing. Three days later the Paris papers announced that he had left on his yacht for a month's cruise in the waters of the Mediterranean.

Permitting his personal likes and dislikes to control the columns of his newspaper, and tilting at this man or that with the full force of strong conviction, naturally made enmities which Bennett seldom forgot. The writer in *The Sun* says:

One arose from a passionate detestation of Jay Gould, the father of the present generation of Goulds, and the other from a hatred of William Randolph Hearst, of the New York *American*. What there was personal in Bennett's attitude to Gould had many versions, but certainly from Gould's share in the villainous Black Friday in 1869 to the day of Gould's death every business move of his was suspected or condemned by *The Herald*.

Bennett kept relentlessly on his track. Gould did turn on him savagely at last and sent him a savage letter, calling him bitter names and recounting every scandal ever laid to Bennett's name. But Bennett printed it in *The Herald*. Editorially, he said with his growing cynicism: "Gould, the corsair, has been hit hard by *The Herald*," and "The proprietor of *The Herald* lost his reputation before Mr. Gould was ever heard of."

Bennett's part with John W. Mackay in founding the Commercial Cable and the Postal Telegraph had, however, wounded Jay Gould more than any paper pellets either could throw. Mr. Hearst's reply to the *Herald's* dislike of him was to set the District Attorney after the *Herald's* "Personals." It cost Mr. Bennett a round sum in fines, but Mr. Hearst's name remained as before, tabu on *The Herald*.

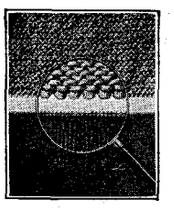
The extent of Mr. Bennett's fortune is

Just the Jacket you want for vacation time

NO garment for men ever fitted into vacation days as well as the Tom Wye. For motoring, camping, sea shore, mountains, or wherever you encounter changeable weather or cool evenings, your Tom Wye will keep you snug and comfortable. With a Tom Wye you are not only warm but well-dressed wherever you go.

Tailored for those who dress well

Each Tom Wye is carefully hand tailored. It is cut to fit the form; not knitted loosely, making it bulky and cumbersome. The shoulder seams stay in their proper places; the button-holes will not stretch, and there is no bulging under the arms. Four smart military pockets add to the tailored appearance.



Tom Wye stitch (below) as compared to the ordinary loop stitch (above)

The Tom Wye is made by a special stitch which gives the fabric its close, firm texture. The yarn used is pure Australian worsted wool; the wool that stands hard wear, keeps you warm, and sheds fog and dampness.

The Tom Wye is made in ten colors. Sizes 34 to 46. Price $12.50 with sleeves, $11.00 without sleeves. Also made as service jacket for Army and Navy men.

Stop in today at your haberdasher's or department store and look at a Tom Wye.

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Willard STORAGE BATTERY

Willard Threaded Rubber Insulation

Inserting Willard Threaded Rubber Insulation between the positive and negative plates of a Still Better Willard Battery, in the Willard factory.

THREAD W RUBBER

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Threaded Rubber Insulation

Where?

Read what follows carefully. It may clear up some points you haven't understood and will enable you to explain them to any of your friends who may ask you.

Inside every storage battery there must be four different things—positive plates, negative plates, battery solution (or electrolyte) and *insulation*.

Chemical action between plates and solution causes the flow of electric current.

The insulation is a thin sheet of some material placed between each two plates—the positive on one side, the negative on the other. It keeps the active material of the plates from coming into contact and ruining the battery.

Threaded Rubber Insulation is an exclusive feature of the "Still Better Willard," which carries the circle trademark shown on the opposite page.

The reason Threaded Rubber Insulation is such a remarkable improvement is because it lasts longer and does the job better—which adds to the durability, life and efficiency of the battery.

Why?

1 Because Threaded Rubber Insulation means a better battery at only a slight advance in price for you, the car owner.

Willard might have been content with a battery that was already used by about 85% of all car builders and had given satisfaction to a million and a half car owners.

But the Willard policy is "Improve whenever it is possible."

2 Because it is the answer to a definite, long-felt desire of engineers.

They recognized the great durability and ideal insulating properties of rubber, but for years could not overcome certain obstacles to its use.

This was because no thoroughly satisfactory way had been developed to let the battery solution pass *through* the insulation—its free flow being necessary to the chemical action which meant a good, strong electric current.

3 Because the Willard organization persisted in working away at the problem till they found the answer by piercing the rubber with 196,000 little threads.

Write Willard Storage Battery Co., Cleveland, Ohio, for free booklet, "The Story of 196,000 Little Threads," which gives further details, including the very important Willard "Bone Dry" Principle, which is another great advantage of Threaded Rubber Insulation.

Willard STORAGE BATTERY

Willard Threaded Rubber Insulation

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variously estimated, but it is believed that it will reach at least $35,000,000. He leaves a widow and two step-children. *The Sun* says of the probable disposition of his estate:

It is assumed that the last will made by Mr. Bennett was the instrument drawn by him in 1914, at which time Messrs. Pollock, Candler, and Townsend were named as executors. There are no direct heirs. Mr. Bennett had one sister, Mrs. Isaac Bell, whose son makes his home in Ireland, but the two families have been estranged for years. On September 10, 1914, Mr. Bennett married the Baroness de Reuter, widow of Baron George de Reuter, a brother of Baron Herbert de Reuter, manager of Reuter's Telegram Company, of London. She was Miss Maud Potter, of Philadelphia, before her marriage to Baron de Reuter. She has a son, the present Baron de Reuter, who was a great favorite with Mr. Bennett. It is assumed that the widow and Mr. Bennett's stepson will have control of the newspaper properties.

At one time it was Mr. Bennett's intention to leave these properties to his employees, and this intention he announced in an editorial in *The Herald.* Since that announcement, however, he made another will, and the fact that he leaves a widow would obstruct probably such disposition of the properties.

NEXT! ANYBODY ANXIOUS FOR A BOUT WITH LLOYD GEORGE!

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE dearly loves a fight. The British Premier counts it a dull month indeed when he does not have to face a threatened downfall of his ministry. He loves trouble, and it may be truly said that he seldom has any difficulty in finding it. Once again he has been caught in the swirl of a battle that would have engulfed a man less skilled than he in political warfare, or less experienced in government crises, and once more he has emerged triumphant. Says a writer in the New York *Times:*

And the new crisis was a real one, of a kind to make the fighting British Premier positively gleeful. It was precipitated by the sensational letter of Gen. Frederick Barton Maurice, formerly Chief Director of Military Operations at the British War Office, accusing the Premier of misinforming the country as to the military situation before the disaster to British arms on the Western front last March. General Maurice, just before the date of his letter, had been relieved of his War-Office post on account of his famous "Where is Blücher?" interview while the fighting about Ypres was at white heat. His statements were taken as a reflection on General Foch, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied armies, and punishment was condign and prompt. But Maurice did not take his punishment lying down. He "came back" with his letter, and only a glance at it was needed for one to see that it carried the germ of a genuine government crisis.

But what is a crisis to Lloyd George? His life has been largely made up of crises and he has weathered them all, including this latest one.

His political career before the war was one long fight. He was the best-hated man in England; to his foes he was the evil genius of the country. No epithets were too harsh for him, no steps to curb his growing power too stringent. But he met his foes with the joy of battle in his eye and laid them away one after the other. There was no stopping him.

The Great War came. The English met the test with splendid valor. They marched to battle without flinching and died like men trying to stem the German tide surging toward Paris. Hats were off to them all over the world; there was no question in anybody's mind of the quality of the British soldier. But those behind them, the leaders of the British Government, the men whose task it was to see that the soldiers at the Front did not die in vain, committed great mistakes.

Ugly stories got abroad of incompetency and mismanagement in high places. People of opposing political beliefs drew closer and closer together under the impulse of the German peril. There was a call for the best man to face the crisis, the strongest man in the British Empire. Eyes turned more and more to Lloyd George.

At the outbreak of the war he was Chancellor of the Exchequer. In that post he had been cheerfully going about his task of meeting crises and vanquishing them. The war had placed upon him a colossal burden, one that no predecessor in the post had ever had to face. Undaunted, he worked out a scheme of finance that has marked a new era in British fiscal history. He introduced schemes for raising money calculated to make conservative Britons howl with horror. But they didn't. They paid. Lloyd George had a sole object at the outbreak of the war—that was to raise money—and he raised it by millions and billions. The financial crisis was over. Lloyd George had won his first great victory as a war-time statesman.

But still crisis came and crisis went, big and little, and the fighting Welshman may be said to have chorlted with glee as he met each one in turn and was hailed the victor. Following the crisis that confronted him as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and not counting the minor affairs that he disposed of in one round, at least six knockouts—including the Maurice mix-up—stand to his credit. After having placed England on a satisfactory financial basis he was called to assume the troubles of Minister of Munitions, and says the writer in *The Times:*

The munitions scandal had been one of the gravest of the war; it had seriously impaired the fame of Lord Kitchener, whom many accused of sacrificing thousands of British lives by supplying the armies at the front with too little ammunition, and that not of the sort needed to overcome the Germans. Lloyd George tackled the job with his usual impetuosity. He drove home to the minds of Englishmen who still clung to the shreds and tatters of conservatism that this war was something which must tax every man to the uttermost ounce of his strength. He put the munition-plants of the realm on a war-basis. He thundered at slackers. He argued with labor leaders. He met heckling laborites with felicitous rejoinder and crushing retort. He was fight personified. British industry was set humming, munitions were poured out to the army in quantities undreamed of before; the Germans, instead of being sprinkled with shrapnel, were deluged with high-explosive shells.

Lloyd George wiped the sweat of battle from his brow as he contemplated the inert form of his War-Crisis No. 2. Then, like Alexander seeking new worlds to conquer, he called loudly for more trouble.

It came to him in the form of the Premiership of the British Empire, the most important and most difficult post in the whole world. He became Premier in 1916, at a time when Germany was especially active in peace maneuvers, when the faint-hearted in Great Britain and other Allied lands were shaky with war-weariness and in a questioning mood as to the wisdom of fighting to a finish.

Lloyd George's first speech as Premier electrified England and the world, thrilled bitter-enders to new efforts, sent the war-weary back into line with new courage.

It was Lloyd George at his best. It gave the country and the world the measure of the man whom the greatest emergency in history had called to the helm in Great Britain. If fighting spirit was to be the means of winning the war, Lloyd George's début as Premier augured well for Britain.

His next great crisis came in the following year and was one of the most serious in his whole stormy career. After the disaster to Italian arms along the Isonzo in October, 1917, which brought the Austrians and Germans across that stream into the plains of northern Italy, Lloyd George attended a council of Allied leaders at Rapallo, where measures were concerted to meet the new peril. Subsequently he went to Paris and there made a speech that created a hornet's nest. He said bitterly uncomplimentary things about the conduct of the war on the Allied side, and urged centralization of Allied military control as the only effective way of vanquishing the Germans.

This speech—which will doubtless go down in history as the "brutally frank" speech, from one of its author's trenchant sentences—was keenly resented in England. The opposition marshaled its cohorts and prepared to give the Premier a warm reception on his return from the Continent. It was felt that he had been not only indiscreet, but insulting. The familiar words, "Grave British Crisis," appeared in the head-lines of our newspapers, coupled with such ominous phrases as "it is hinted that the fall of Lloyd George is imminent."

But Lloyd George didn't fall. He went right on Premiering, for the whole thing was turned into a George triumph, as usual. Then came the trouble with Sir William Robertson, head of the British General Staff, over the conduct of the war. Again it was predicted that the Premier's doom had been sounded, but his ability to stick to his post had not abated in the least. Says *The Times:*

The Welshman's capacity for getting out of trouble had not suffered a jot from the arduous experience of the previous autumn. Boldly confronting his foes in the House of Commons, he challenged them in so many words to throw him out of office if they disapproved of his war-council scheme and his methods of conducting the war in general. The opposition did not take the dare. Asquith and those with him backed down. Within a couple of hours from the time that the doughty Welshman had risen to his feet

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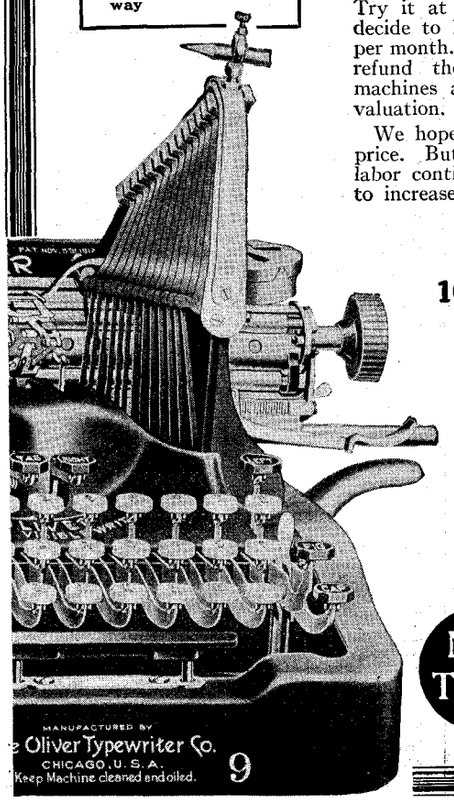

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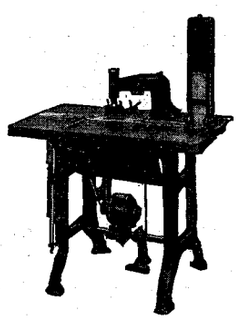

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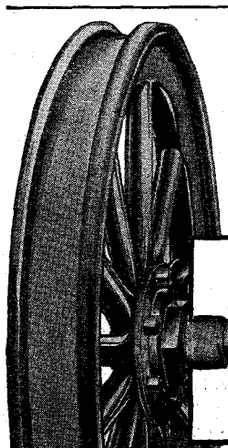

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HILL-SMITH METAL GOODS COMPANY, 82 Brookline Avenue, BOSTON, MASS.

and thrown down the gauntlet the crisis was over, the spectators were dribbling away from the galleries, and members were saying to each other, "Let's get on with the war."

"Next!" cried Lloyd George.

The next was the Irish conscription crisis. That was—and is—a crisis with a vengeance. It presented elements of conflict that must have filled Lloyd George with delight. When he told the House of Commons on April 9 last that the time had come for Irishmen to be conscripted as well as the rest of the men of Britain he brought down the most terrific storm that had ever beat about his head.

It was not possible to justify excluding Ireland any longer from conscription, said the Premier bluntly.

Irish members leapt to their feet, red with anger, shouting defiance.

"It is a declaration of war on Ireland!" cried one.

"You come across and try to take us!" yelled another.

Lloyd George stuck to his guns. His mind was made up and no amount of howling could make him back down an inch. It was the boldest stroke of his whole career. Its ultimate effect is yet to be known, but about the amazing "nerve" of the man who thus daringly introduced a question fraught with dynamite there can be no question. The way of it, the whole scene as he stood in the midst of the tumult provoked by his bomb, was Lloyd George all over, Lloyd George at the zenith of his career as a man who loved trouble for its own sake. Possibly history will call the step a mistake, but it is 10 to 1 that whatever its final judgment may be it will give full credit to the audacity of the doughty battler who made it.

LO, THE RICH INDIAN IS EAGER TO FIGHT THE SAVAGE HUN

THE American Indian, fighting side by side with his white brother on the battle-fields of Europe, must be surprized to find that his unregenerate ancestors overlooked so many tricks that go to make up the scheme of Teutonic warfare to-day. For among the many interesting developments of the great world struggle is the spirit of the Indian. His red past, tho only a comparatively few years behind him, is dead, while that of the Hun, tho longer buried, has been dug from its grave, and the soul of Attila stalks with the armies of the Kaiser.

In a letter written early in the year to Mrs. Marie E. Ives Humphrey, president of the American Indian League, Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, stated that at that time there were five thousand Indians in the service of the United States, while the subscriptions of the Indians to the first two Liberty Loans reached a total of more than $9,000,000. In an article in *The Southern Workman*, Arthur C. Parker, of Albany, N. Y., State Archeologist, wrote:

There is no doubt about the loyalty of the Indians. There is no question about their patriotism. They see the great questions back of the whole conflict. Liberty, fraternity, justice for all, respect for the

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rights of smaller peoples and the sanctity of treaties with Indians are not "fair but empty phrases." How they have longed and prayed for all these things, that they, too, in common with dominant peoples, might enjoy them! As a matter of fact scores of Indians are now holding responsible positions in the Regular and National armies. The degree begins with "high" private and ascends the scale to major. Every branch of service has appealed to Indians, from aviation and commissary through the alphabet of the various branches to Y. M. C. A. secretary or yeoman. Numerous Indians are in the aviation service, some are bakers, some chauffeurs, others enlist for the front line.

It is a striking illustration of this rapid development of the Indians that many are serving in regiments whose white officers are decorated with the ribbon that marks the wearer as having seen active service against the Apache, the Sioux, the Cheyenne, and other Indian tribes of the mountains and plains.

Quite early in the preparations of the United States for war Red Fox James, Chief of the Blackfeet, made an eloquent appeal to be permitted to lead his people to war. Here is what the Chief wrote:

"From all over the West we stand ready to spring to the saddle. We stand ready to protect the 1,400 miles of border between the United States and Mexico. Fifty thousand men who know the horse as no white man ever knew it; fifty thousand men who can live where no white man has ever lived; fifty thousand Indians who, when their hearts are in a cause, as our hearts are in this cause, would die for it as no other nation. Mr. Secretary of War, call us to arms! Let us guard and fight for our country. We promise you that not an alien foot shall ever cross the southern border to pillage or destroy. We beg of you to give us the chance to fight, to fight as a body of our own people, and then give us what you have given to every other people who have come to these shores, the right of citizenship, a right which is our birthright. My people were Americans before the kings and emperors were born who reigned over the countries from which your forefathers came. Mr. Secretary, give us the chance to fight, and then make us a part of the country for which we fight!"

Red Fox shared the fate of Colonel Roosevelt. He was told that he and his fighters must come into the Army in the regular way. But the statement of Commissioner Sells and the appeal of Red Fox show that the Indians were not slow to respond to the country's call to arms. There are seven hundred Indians in training at Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas.

Military experts at one time declared that the American Indian would never make a well-disciplined soldier, but, says the Houston *Daily Post:*

The experts have changed their minds since the five thousand Indians in Uncle Sam's army have transformed themselves into well-drilled, hard-fighting, hard-working, dependable soldiers. It all came to the Indian by instinct, too. For centuries, for ages, his ancestors had been soldiers, even if undisciplined. They possest military strategy and poise, two traits that

Preferred Location
ENGLAND ADDS TO HER STOCK OF RAW WOOL
PROTECTIVE TARIFF AN AFTER-WAR NEED
ROAD BOOM SEEN IN AUTO FREIGHTS
SUBMARINE LOSSES CUT LITTLE FIGURE
SITUATION HERE CITED
THE FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING
Business Strategy
Wicked by Bankers

The good judgment that makes an advertiser place his printed message where it will be seen to best advantage, also recommends that he move his offices to the Fifth Avenue Building.

Within a stone's throw are eight transit lines, including the new Broadway Subway with entrance in front of the Building. Close by are hotels, theatres and retail district.

"From everywhere to Fifth Avenue"

THE FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING

A distinctly evident atmosphere of success is created here by the high business and financial standing of the 886 concerns represented.

By an unique system of owner-management, the occupants receive exceptionally prompt and intelligent service that anticipates their needs.

Before you sign the next lease for your New York headquarters, write for details, and Buyers' Guide in your line of business.

THE FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING
Broadway and Fifth Avenue at Madison Square
NEW YORK CITY

To Those Interested in the Heat Treating of Metals

The illustration shows a recent installation of Tate-Jones Furnaces which includes three large and a number of small ones. Each of these furnaces, irrespective of its size or type is giving and will continue to give 100 per cent service.

These are standard furnaces, built strictly in accordance with scientific knowledge and the best engineering practice. They prove economical in use, speedy in action, and produce an exceptionally large amount of perfect work. These furnaces, as well as all other Tate-Jones products, are made of the best materials and represent the highest skilled workmanship.

We have standard furnaces of all types and designs and can install them promptly. Our experience in the installation of furnaces for all purposes proves that we can furnish a furnace to do your work, and that it is unnecessary for you to resort to the time-consuming method of designing, manufacturing and installing of special furnaces. It is cheaper to steer clear—via Tate-Jones Furnaces—of this method.

We will gladly give full information and send literature if you will write giving some idea of your needs.

Tate-Jones & Co., Inc.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Estab. 1898 Furnace Engineers

50 Church St., New York City; First Bridgeport National Bank Bldg., Bridgeport, Conn.; 621 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; 16 California St., San Francisco, Calif.

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CLINTON WIRE FABRICS

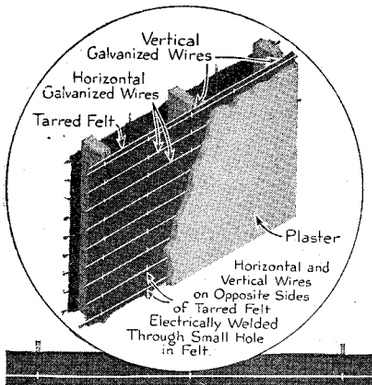
There is a Clinton Fabric for every purpose for which wire fabrics are used. For sixty years they have been the standard by which all wire fabrics are judged. 36,000 square yards of

CLINTON WELDED SHEATHING

were used as support for stucco on new Government buildings in Washington, D. C., after actual tests had shown that it saves over 50 per cent in material required to apply the scratch coat.

Welded Sheathing shows the same economy for stucco from the largest Government buildings to the smallest bungalow. It is also the speediest and most economical reinforcement for light concrete walls, roofs and floors, fire-proof partitions, and curtain walls.

Engineers, architects, builders, and owners who are interested in building permanent factory extensions, warehouses, etc., in the time usually required to build temporary structures, should write for full information.


Vertical Galvanized Wires
Horizontal Galvanized Wires
Tarred Felt
Plaster
Horizontal and Vertical Wires on Opposite Sides of Tarred Felt Electrically Welded Through Small Hole in Felt

Terms to Dealers on Request

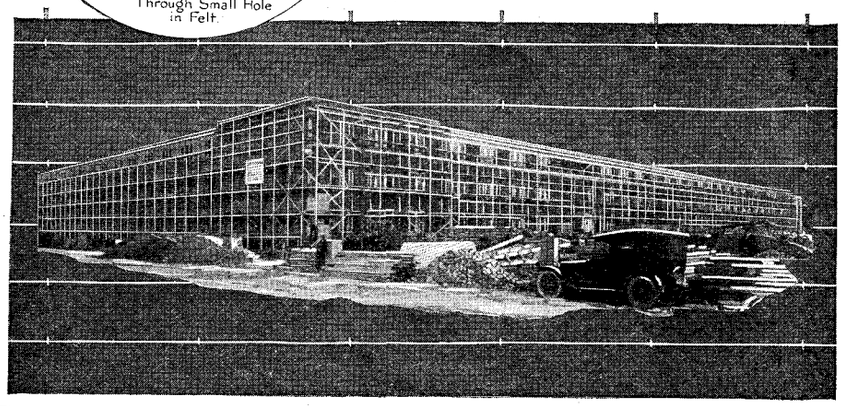
CLINTON WIRE CLOTH COMPANY

New York Chicago BOSTON San Francisco Care L. A. Norris Co.

Manufacturers of Wire Cloth of every description, Nettings, Welded Wire Fabrics, and Perforated Metals.

Look for the Trade Mark "CLINTON" Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Our guarantee - your protection

One of the new Army and Navy office buildings, in which Clinton Welded Sheathing was used.



New Automatic Adder $2.50

Makes adding easy for anyone. It's accurate, quick, durable and easily operated. Capacity 999,999.99. Saves time, brain work, and eliminates errors. Thousands of pleased owners. Guaranteed one year. Delivered, complete, $2.50. Order yours today. Agents wanted.

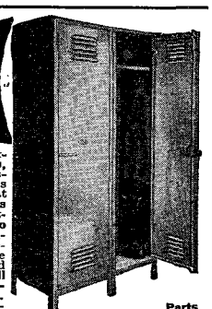
J. H. BASSETT & CO., Dept. 80, 5921 INDIANA AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

SERVICE STAMPS 100 for 10¢

1, 2 or 3 Stars (state which) with Catalog of Cards and Novelties for Soldiers, Nurses, Etc. Dealers Wanted.

ERNEST DUDLEY CHASE, 290 Causeway St., Boston, Mass.

EDWARDS STEEL LOCKERS



We furnish Edwards complete locker equipments for factories, stores, schools, colleges, clubs, gymnasiums, offices, etc. The Edwards Steel Lockers are complete with hat shelves, hooks, locking devices, locks and number plates. They are adjustable, economize space and have no complicated parts. Each locker comprises only six units—interchangeable and standardized, making the Edwards Steel Lockers cheapest and best. Every locker guaranteed. All beautifully finished in baked enamel. Send for catalog and estimates. Responsible representatives with established offices wanted for unoccupied territory. Write for terms.

Parts Interchangeable Standardized

The Edwards Mfg., Co., 337-387 Culvert St., Cincinnati, O.

Makers also of Edwards Adjustable All-Steel Shelving for Postoffices, Factories, Dept. Stores and all places where wood shelving is used.

have been inherited, so the discipline came more easily to their descendants than to many other American troops.

Company E of the 142d Infantry Regiment at Camp Bowie is made up wholly of Oklahoma Indians, commanded by Capt. Walter Veach, himself a half Choctaw. Many of these Indians are rich, owning valuable oil-lands in Oklahoma. Many of them are college graduates and they are as enthusiastic over going to France and over the American cause as any white soldier, even if they do not show their feelings in demonstrations.

One private in Company E is Jess Fixon, a Cherokee. Jess can't talk English, but he can talk the allied language. Recently he wanted to convey some message to one of Veach's lieutenants, and using an interpreter and the sign language, he declared he wanted to go to France right away and bayonet the Kaiser all by himself. Many soldiers and civilians have said the same thing, not expecting to get the privilege, but Fixon was sincere, and since he volunteered for the job, couldn't understand at all why he wasn't allowed to go.

"He kill um papoose and kill um squaw," he said, "so me Jess Fixon will find this Kaiser and stick um bayonet clear through. Ugh!"

There are ten men in the company who can not talk English. They come from an isolated part in the State of Oklahoma and have talked their own languages, mostly Cherokee, all their lives, and find it hard now to learn another tongue. But they are trying. Thirteen gave up the job and returned home, but these ten are willing to undergo the ordeal of learning English in order to battle with the Hun.

There was some question as to whether the Indian would take kindly to the trench warfare, but he loves it. The stimulated war in the trenches near camp brought out all their old instincts of fighting. Trench-war calls for the highest cunning and strategy, so the men in Company E not only felt at home but didn't want to return when their four days and four nights were up.

There are some noted members of various tribes in Company E. There is George Baconrind, son of Chief Baconrind, of the Osage nation, a good soldier and patriot. His father, back in the Osage country, still wears a blanket. But you see no blankets at Camp Bowie, except those on the cots. They dress, eat, sleep, fight, play, work, and drill just the same as the other soldiers, but do it more quietly. Niel C. Panther is another Osage and is very wealthy, as is also William McKinley. Charles Choteau is Osage. All of his relatives are dead and he is one of the wealthiest men in camp.

There is a famous sergeant in the company. He is Sergeant W. J. McClure, a full-blooded Choctaw of Durant, Okla. McClure was through the Philippine campaign in the 38th United States Volunteers, and he also saw much border service with the 1st Oklahoma Infantry. Once he was a captain of cavalry in the Oklahoma National Guard.

Most of the Indians in Uncle Sam's army are unmarried, but this is not true of those at Camp Bowie, where the majority of them are not only benedicks, but their wives are independently wealthy. *The Post* cites the following instances:

Richard Hinman, a Ponce Indian, is a graduate of Carlisle; Herbert Whiteshield, a Cheyenne, is a graduate of

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CANADA

—your best and most prosperous customer

IT is plainly up to you as an ambitious manufacturer to consider Canada. Do you know that next to Great Britain, Canada is the United States' best customer? Do you know that Canada for the year preceding the war bought more from the United States than from Spain, Austria-Hungary and France COMBINED? Do you know that for this same period Norway, Sweden, Russia, Denmark, Argentine and Brazil COMBINED bought less than one-third as much from the United States as Canada did?

Canada at war is to-day more prosperous than she has ever been before.

Do you know that to-day—after years at war—Canada is buying over $2,000,000 worth of goods each day from the United States?

Do you not think it would be worth your while to secure a share of the $787,000,000 that Canada pays United States manufacturers annually?

A market as prosperous, as wealthy, as profitable as Canada would be worth going around the world to cultivate. But Canada is at your doorway. There are no physical, monetary, and lingual barriers to cross.

Canadians buy advertised goods. They read their Metropolitan newspapers closely and continuously. They buy as freely as the most prosperous Americans.

The list of papers printed in connection with this advertisement furnish media with which United States manufacturers can "blanket" Canada from coast to coast. Each in its field is the leader of Canadian thought and effort. These newspapers provide United States manufacturers with the means of putting their goods before people who are doing more business, saving more money, buying and selling more goods PER CAPITA than any other nation in the world.

Newspapers form the backbone of advertising in Canada. Just glance at the names of the cities below—14 cities with populations ranging from three-quarters of a million to twenty-one thousand, a total of over two million. They can be reached thoroughly through the twenty-six papers here shown, which have an aggregate line rate (based on 5,000 lines) of $1.50 per line.

No better or more concentrated media anywhere in the world.

The aggregate buying power of this two million circulation can be harnessed for $1.50 per line.

Any newspaper in the list below will be pleased to receive and answer your inquiries regarding the actual and potential market for your goods among their readers. Write TO-DAY.

CANADA'S METROPOLITAN DAILIES

They cover Canada from coast to coast, circulating in practically four out of five English-speaking homes in the Dominion

City	Population	Publication
Halifax	53,000	HERALD & MAIL
St. John	55,000	STANDARD TELEGRAPH & TIMES
Quebec	100,000	TELEGRAPH
Montreal	750,000	GAZETTE STAR
Ottawa	101,795	CITIZEN JOURNAL DAILIES (M&E)
Toronto	525,000	GLOBE MAIL & EMPIRE NEWS STAR
London	60,000	ADVERTISER FREE PRESS
Winnipeg	225,000	FREE PRESS TELEGRAM TRIBUNE
Regina	26,105	LEADER
Saskatoon	21,054	PHOENIX STAR
Calgary	56,302	ALBERTAN HERALD
Edmonton	53,794	BULLETIN JOURNAL
Vancouver	97,995	SUN
Victoria	45,000	COLONIST

NOTE—This advertisement is one of a series of twelve, all of which contain valuable information and data on Canada under war conditions. They have been prepared in portfolio form. Any of the newspapers named above will send you a portfolio free upon application. Write for it.

Prepared by SMITH, DENNE & MOORE, Limited, Advertising Agency, Toronto and Montreal

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Figures that Picture the Business

The modern executive sees every aspect of his business every day—through a few sheets of figures.

Those figures picture for him every reflection of changed circumstances affecting his business, every operation that threatens profits, every big fact that he has to know about his business.

And if he wants details—operating expense of a certain department, say—they're right there.

He could get along—some way—without these clear and simple figure-records; but he couldn't be as good an executive as he is, nor could his business be as successful and profitable as it is.

Burroughs-made records make a better business—whatever the business.

Your modern executive couldn't be induced to go back to the days of fewer, less perfect reports, the reports that were the best he could get before Burroughs methods provided a way to get better ones automatically. He knows the value of everything that helps him to decide right and decide quickly—of having every bit of pertinent information about operation and output, and finances come to his desk in a shape that *pictures* to him the true state of his business.

Here is a practical illustration of the way Burroughs-made figures make for accurate records and better control-reports—a good illustration, because it is furnished by an important concern in an industry that has *difficult and intricate problems of figure-work.*

The Wiscasset Mills Co., at Albemarle, N. C., is the largest cotton spinning mill in the South—with an

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Bring Safety and Certain Profits

annual output of more than 6,000,000 pounds of high-grade cottonyarns. The concern is notable, too, for its use of the most modern type of machines and mill equipment throughout its plants—including that department which furnishes the information upon which successful operation of machines and mills depends—the accounting department.

The Wiscasset Mills Co. has reduced to mere automatic routine the difficult matter of keeping accurate records of stock issued on a hundred requisitions a day (everything from dye stuffs to machinery parts). A daily report, always in balance, shows both quantities and dollar-values of all stocks issued and on hand. Similarly, operating costs of each department of each of the various mills is always under the eye of the executive; they always know exactly where they stand as regards costs.

And their customers' ledgers, too, show a daily balance, automatically. When they began posting ledgers with a Burroughs the job was given to a report clerk who had had no experience in pen-and-ink posting; not only did he keep up the postings in a fraction of the time the high-priced bookkeeper had required, but he kept up all his old work on reports besides. The company estimates that Burroughs methods have cut the time and cost of bookkeeping by at least 50%.

In this big cotton mill, therefore, as in hundreds of other kinds of businesses, Burroughs equipment has more than paid for itself in direct savings. It is giving the company something vastly more important than its earning in that direction. For it makes possible a better, closer control of the business, through daily figures which picture every aspect of the business to its chief executive.

More than a Hundred Burroughs Models—One for You

The wide range of Burroughs Models includes a Burroughs for any business—large or small.

Consult your banker or telephone book for the address of the nearest of the 189 Burroughs offices in the United States and Canada. Burroughs offices are also maintained in all the principal cities abroad.

FIGURING AND BOOKKEEPING MACHINES PREVENT COSTLY ERRORS-SAVE VALUABLE TIME

PRICED AS LOW AS $125

Burroughs

"Our Burroughs machines are among the best investments we ever made," says Mr. J. F. Cannon, Treasurer and General Manager of The Wiscasset Mills Co. "The accuracy and clock-like regularity of Burroughs-made reports would justify the equipment, even if we weren't saving time, drudgery and money by its use."

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Shelockak College and was a noted twirler in the Western baseball league, playing on the Wichita, Kan., team. Tosca Choate, a Choctaw in Company G of the 111th Ammunition Train, was a great ball-player on the college team at Indianola, Okla.

Roy Mitchell, from Pawnee, also in the Ammunition Train, very recently received the largest single check ever seen in camp. It was for $66,000, and came from his wife. Both are Pawnee Indians. He bought a fine new automobile with a small part of it and bought a goodly amount of Liberty Bonds.

Cubby Colbert comes from Ada, Okla. Cubby, who is rich, is in his glory at Camp Bowie, tho just a private soldier.

"I am going to stay in the Army the rest of my life," he declared. "I like it and it likes me, and I can't get to France too soon to suit me. My wife is well cared for. Every human being in these States who can afford it, married or single, ought to get into the fight."

The story of Roy Mitchell's $66,000 check and the statement that American Indians have invested heavily in the Liberty Loan may cause some surprize, but "Lo" is no longer a poor Indian. He is a landowner and a stock-raiser, and he has much wampum in the banks. For his farm products he is receiving war-prices, and his oil-land royalties are flowing in constantly. A writer in *Hoard's Dairyman* says:

When payments out of tribal funds authorized by Congress at the last session have been completed, including an earlier distribution, the Indians will have received from the Government $10,585,688. In addition, during the last three years, about $4,000,000 has been advanced to stock Lo's ranges on various reservations and to purchase farm equipment. From this capital investment he is now receiving returns in some instances of more than 50 per cent.

The Indian Office has just completed the payment of $633,300 to the members of the Chickasaw Nation, the distribution of which was authorized in 1914. Further payments authorized this year began on August 15. These will amount to $6,239,700 to the Choctaws, $938,100 to the Seminoles, $1,206,800 more to the Chickasaws, making in all, including the earlier distribution, $9,071,800, which these Indians have received in cash.

To the Chippewa Indians, in Minnesota, payments will be made under the recent act amounting to $1,513,788. The adults competent to take care of their interests will receive their share of the money.

Of greater interest, however, is the fact that the American Indian is not only the holder but also the producer of wealth. He is beginning to put money into the bank himself as well as having the Government put it in for him.

This is largely the result of a plan to enable him to make use of the natural resources available on the various Indian reservations heretofore utilized to a great extent by white men for their own benefit under the leasing system. Only last week there were put on sale at the Chicago market fifty car-loads of cattle from Indian herds. In many places the Indian has shown that he can not only raise cattle but also obtain the top market price.

During the last three years about $4,000,000 has been expended in the purchase of cattle, sheep, and horses to stock the Indian ranges. The handling of these herds by the Indians has more than justified the investment. For example, the tribal herd placed on the Crow Indian reservation in Montana in the spring of 1914 at a cost of $405,108 showed a net profit on December 31, 1915, of $297,601. The tribal herd of sheep on the Picarilla reservation showed gross returns in the first year of $17,250 on an investment of $23,477.

The live stock on the various Indian reservations is worth more than $28,000,000 as compared with $22,777,075 in 1913. In addition to this increase of more than $5,000,000 in value the Indians have sold $5,498,266 worth of stock and slaughtered $2,307,431 worth for their own needs.

Gradually the original unhyphenated American is taking possession of his own again.

Nor is he any longer a vanishing race. The number of Indians increased from 300,930 in 1913 to 309,911 in 1915.

These statistics show that aside from any patriotic sentiment that may stir the Indian he has a strong material incentive to fight for Uncle Sam, and Commissioner Sells writes in his letter to Mrs. Humphrey:

I have been almost amazed by the wonderful and spontaneous fidelity of the Indian to the highest welfare of the nation, as well as his ready appreciation of a desirable investment. The promise of thrift and the saving habit as a coordinate feature of his response to our present colossal needs is a most encouraging evidence of growth toward the principle of self-support, so essential to his stability and progress as a citizen.

Official information is not assembled respecting the number of women engaged as nurses or the Indians' participation in Red-Cross work. A complete vocational course of four years in nursing is of comparative recent introduction in our larger Indian schools, so that only limited relief service from this source is practicable. However, quite a number have applied and been accepted, among them six young ladies from one of the large schools, who have had excellent training and have been assigned to hospital work in this country and abroad.

Red-Cross activities have been carried forward usually in cooperation with local and State organizations. The Indian Bureau, having approved this plan, has not instituted official connection therewith further than to urge and encourage membership and assistance on the part of Indians on the reservations and at the schools. As you are no doubt aware, there are in the Indian Service some 25 non-reservation schools enrolling more than 10,000 pupils, 10 tribal and 73 reservation boarding-schools with more than 12,000 pupils, besides 210 day-schools and 77 mission and other schools, furnishing over 12,000 additional pupils—in all, some 30,000 Indian pupils, most of whom are adding their mite and doing their bit in this great humane movement.

I doubt if there is anywhere in our great country a more responsive and tender desire, when properly awakened, than is found among the Indians, both children and adults, to lend a helping hand in alleviating present world-wide suffering. The unspoiled Indian heart is beautifully sensitive to all the finer humanities of the most advanced enlightenment.

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT TO THE FOLKS AT HOME

THE spirit of the Americans is a constant surprize and joy to the French. First Lieutenant Boag, of the 165th Regiment (the old 69th), in a letter recently received by his father in Jersey City, N. J., tells in breezy fashion of the first impressions of the men upon taking their places in the front line. In a letter, which is printed in the New York *Evening World*, he writes under date of April 7:

DEAR POP: I have just finished a second tour of the first-line trenches. This time with my own outfit. The regiment moved out from the training area and after a tedious, jerky train-ride of about thirty-six hours we detrained in Stygian darkness on a siding at 3 A.M. The boys were pretty tired after the long ride, but their minds were diverted by the maneuvers of several German planes that were trying to get over our column, but were prevented by the shrapnel barrages of the French anti-aircraft gunners.

We were billeted in reserve in a town that had never seen American soldiers before, and you can rest assured that the natives were glad to meet us, particularly the shop-keepers. After staying there about a week we moved up to a camp that was hidden in a thick wood on the reverse slope of a hill a mile or two behind the line. We stayed there for four or five days and put in most of our time on wiring. Fortunately we could take advantage of the cover and put up the wire behind the front lines during the day.

We were always within close artillery-range, and, when on the working parties, within rifle-range. The men always annoyed me by the noisy way they went about the work, and I said, when the first shells whistled over, now that'll stop their loud chatter. Did it? It did not. One would think that the whistling and explosion of the shells were a form of entertainment put up for their special benefit. So it was, but not in the way it worked out. Every time one went over there would be remarks like: "Wave that guy a miss." I'm thoroughly convinced that if this outfit of ours gets close enough to the enemy to get into one of these hand-to-hand affairs a Donnybrook Fair will look like a Quaker meeting in comparison. I'm not boasting, but I've seen some of our fellows riled.

Finally the battalion moved into the front line and took over a sector that was once very quiet. As soon as the Americans moved up, however, the German activity increased, and Boag writes:

Every night there was an artillery-duel that made sleep almost impossible. I say "almost," because one eventually learns to sleep even in this "din foundry." My captain confided to me that when he was a boy he was very much afraid of thunder, but just the same I had to shake him one night to wake him and tell him that the gas sentry was grinding the Klaxon. That meant gas was coming over in the shells.

Our so-called quiet sector erupted the second night like Mt. Vesuvius. One of our companies came in for a little "*straffing*," but the boys amazed the French officers who were assigned to us by the splendid way they stood it. I can't go into specific details, but I believe the regiment received a citation to the French

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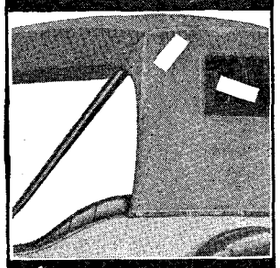
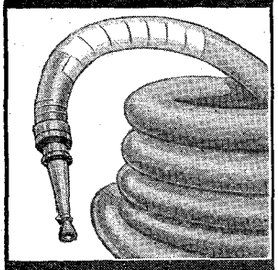
Patches Leather

Cloth or Rubber
Stops Leaks



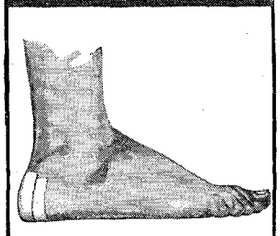
Mends Hose

With a Rubber Wrapping

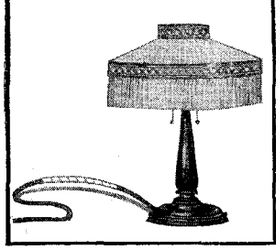


Prevents Chafing

On Hands or Feet

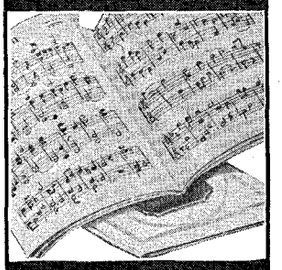


Insulates Wire



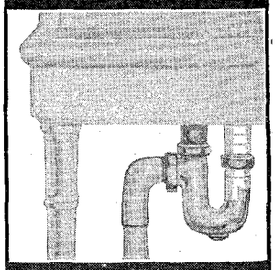
Mends Music

Attaches Papers
Forms Binders



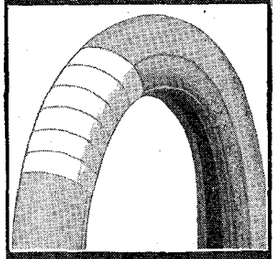
Stops Leaks

In Metal Pipes



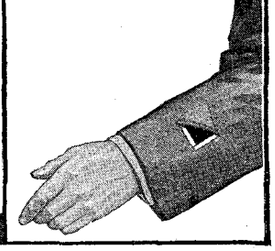
Patches Tires

Or Inner Tubes
Temporarily



Mends Tears

Attach to the Under Side



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It is strong, enduring, almost water-proof. It sticks to anything that's dry, and stays stuck. It is instantly attached without wetting.

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Our Adhesive Book—which we send free—pictures many uses and gives many good suggestions. Write a postal for it.

For mending use, or any use, be sure you get the B&B Adhesive. It is made for all-round service.

It comes in various lengths and widths. For economy we recommend the five-yard spools, or larger.

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In addition, it can be used on the belt for running threshers up to 24-inch capacity, silo fillers, corn shellers, feed grinders, wood saws, clover hullers, pumps, hay presses, etc.

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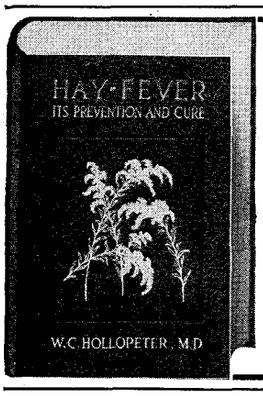

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Henry V	Midsummer Night's Dream	Troilus and Cressida
Henry VI, Part I	Much Ado About Nothing	Twelfth Night
Henry VI, Part II	Othello	Two Gentlemen of Verona
Henry VI, Part III	Pericles	Winter's Tale
Henry VIII		

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Army Corps. If we're cited again every member will be privileged to wear the cord of the French War Cross. One or two officers and a number of the men were presented with the decoration at that. One corporal went through a barrage three times to carry out wounded men and was prevented making a fourth trip by some officers who felt that he had done more than his share. There were several others who earned the decoration, too, by similar sets of heroism and unselfishness. New York can well afford to point to her boys with pardonable pride.

After we came out of the lines we were scheduled to hike for a week or so back to our training-area and rest for a month. We slopped around in the rain and mud for a few days and came to rest in this little town. It's just the same as any other near the line, with its shell-battered church and the little cluster of peasants' houses. When I look at the wanton destruction of these old edifices, erected to the honor and glory of God, I marvel at the peculiar construction of the Hohenzollern brain that prompts its possessor to believe that he is the agent of God himself. I hope I come through this war without developing any undue hatred toward our Teutonic friends in the United States, but I hope no one ever ventures the opinion in my presence that Germany was forced to do this, that, or the other thing in self-preservation.

A French captain told us the story of one of the villages we passed through, and the expressions on the faces of our men was a study in psychology. That night a number of them nearly wore out the *forgeron's* grindstone putting better edges on their bayonets. Ye gods! I never heard such a story of cold-blooded cruelty in all my life. No wonder the men had an ax to grind. . . . . .

If the folks at home only knew what a godsend their letters are I'm sure they would write oftener and not wait for replies.

Everett Harphan, of Seattle, Wash., one of the survivors of the torpedoed *Tuscania*, writes of his thrilling escape to Hamilton Martin, of Cincinnati, and his letter is printed in the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*. Harphan, who was convalescing in a Glasgow hospital, says:

Well, I was aboard the *Tuscania* when she was torpedoed off the coast of Ireland and Scotland in North Channel. I have wondered if the American papers published details or if they suppress most of the facts. At any rate, they probably gave the names of those lost, and you must have noted mine was not among them. To date, I myself do not know the names of but few of the dead, but am quite sure two of the University of Washington forest school were lost, but will not give the names until I am positive.

We had sighted land early in the afternoon of February 5, and almost every one was on deck enjoying boxing contests among those who had not been seasick. However, we were all pretty tired, but in the best of spirits, thinking we would soon be at our journey's end. I was sitting up in the headquarters office with my belt at my side talking to one of the men while we were waiting for mess at six. At 5:45 an awful explosion, which sounded like a near-by clap of thunder, shook the great liner from bow to stern as if she was a toy. Almost instantly the lights went out, which told us the ship was struck in the

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engine-room and there was no chance to beach her.

There was quite a scramble to get on deck, myself in the midst; but for the number on board (about 2,500) there was very good order. By the time I got outside the ship had begun to list heavily to starboard, and it looked as if we should all be lost; but presently she began to right herself again, altho it was evident she was sinking. The men started lowering the life-boats immediately, and one or two were wrecked or capsized upon being launched, which made the men to come later more careful. I worked at the life-boats for nearly two hours, and when we did pull away from the ship she was about ready to founder.

Harphan was in the last life-boat to get away from the sinking ship. It was eight o'clock when they started to drift, and not long after the *Tuscania* went down. The writer says:

Never shall I forget the wash of waters upon her upper decks, with the crashing of rigging and masts, all brilliantly illuminated by the lights from the auxiliary motor. We drifted about in a boat tossed like a chip in ice-cold water up to our knees, all dipping constantly to keep afloat. The spray and foam dashed over us almost constantly, and it seemed we would freeze in the wind.

Finally we could see the dim outline of land against the sky, altho on account of the darkness we could not tell how far we were from it. We steered our boat toward it. When we got within a short distance from the shore we saw we were near a rocky shoal with the breakers dashing high against the rugged rocks. But in vain we tried to pull away. Each gigantic wave took us nearer our fate, until, with a terrible crash, our boat smashed into a thousand pieces against the rocks. Now it was each man for himself.

Just before we were dashed against the rocks our lieutenant shouted: "Remember, men, we are all Americans," and that gave us courage. Those immense waves washed over us, and the undertow would sometimes keep me under water until I thought there was no hope, twisting me and turning me over; but somehow I always came to the surface before being completely strangled. My stomach was full and my lungs were rapidly filling with water.

Then my head struck a rock, which stunned me, and I thought it was all over, when, by an act of the Almighty, a huge wave threw me high on a sharp rock, which I managed to cling to until another wave took me a little farther. I then clung to the rock until I could empty some of the salt water from my stomach and lungs, and then managed to crawl above the highest water near a large rock, which afforded a shelter from the wind that seemed to be chilling me to death. Finally, by groaning and yelling five of my companions joined me, and we huddled together in our drenched clothes in the wind, and somehow managed to keep body and soul together until morning, when we were rescued by a Highlander. It was about morning when we were wrecked against the rocks. And we lay shivering and groaning for five hours, which seemed like years. It was pitiful to hear men calling for help along the shore, for we could not move to assist them.

They could count twenty bodies near them on the shore when morning broke,

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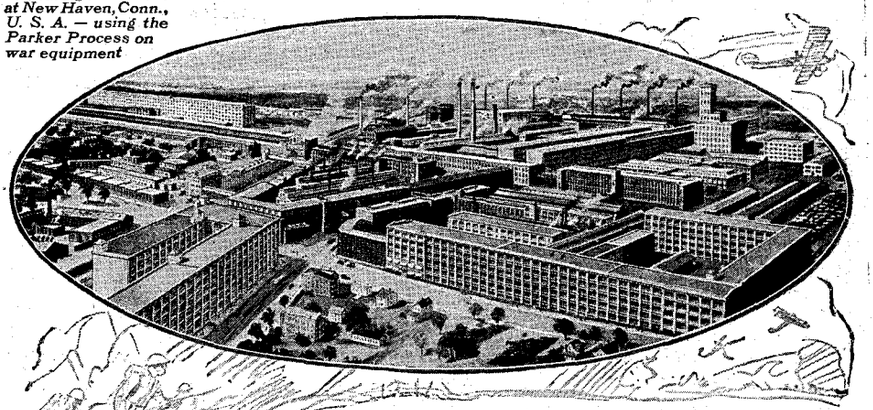

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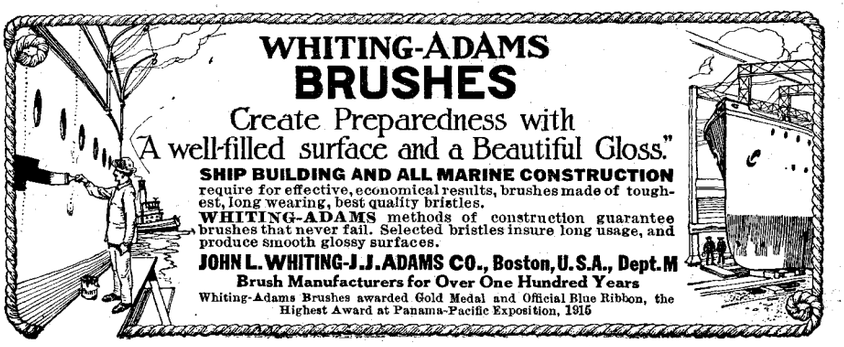

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With the hot sun beating down on their frail underfed bodies—with no hope of relief in sight—the little children and tired mothers of the slums are facing another grim summer in their empty lives.

Help Us Give These Unfortunates A Chance for Health

Sea Breeze—the Association's fresh air home—gives the one chance for rest, nourishment and care for many of these families each year—but help is needed at once if we are to provide for the long waiting list.

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altho more were recovered later. Harphan writes:

There were just nine rescued all together out of the original number of over sixty in the life-boat. The Highlander lived above where we were wrecked, and we managed to crawl to his home. We received the best possible care under the circumstances, and about twelve o'clock on the sixth I was taken to a hospital. I was quite ill for two or three days, but by pulling myself together, with the assistance of a beautiful Scotch nurse, I recuperated, until now I have been removed to Glasgow with a bruised side and mumps. Have received the best care possible and hope to get back to my battalion within two or three weeks.

I wonder what all the fellows are doing now? I suppose the boys are anxious to finish the college year and get into war. I am sure glad Uncle Sam is going to do his share. I hope this letter reaches you as I have written, and I believe it will.

This country reminds me of the Pacific coast as to climate, but I miss the trees. Remember me to all the other brothers. Have thought of you all often. I am going to go ahead as if no torpedo had ever struck our ship and carry the Theta Delta Chi spirit to the front.

Cadet John K. Nissley, son of the former Mayor of Guthrie, Okla., is training in Italy in the United States Aviation Service. Writing to the folks at home of his progress, he says:

Taken altogether, we are getting on famously, and if we have a few more perfect days we should finish our brevets, which means that we are entitled to wear the golden eagle of the Royal Italian Air Service. This stands for a lot of hard air-work, and no other country has any harder. It is just about twice as difficult to pass these brevets as it is to pass the R. M. A. (Reserve Military Aviator) tests in the States, so if you can get a hold of an an aviation magazine and read just what is required of a student in an American flying school before he gets his R. M. A. you can get some idea of what we are required to do before we can finish our brevets and wear the "golden buzzard" as the cadets have nicknamed the golden eagle) on our uniforms. Believe me, it is a strenuous game.

I must tell you about my experiences yesterday in the clouds. I was doing an exercise which required me to stay at a certain altitude during my entire flight. It happened that the clouds were hanging at just about this altitude, the great big puff-ball variety of clouds. So it was just one continuous diving into one cloud, then out for a short space to get my bearing, and on into the next one. It is only when flying among clouds that one has any idea of speed, for they flash by like an express-train. Just before I came down I climbed up above them, and it certainly was a beautiful sight, for between them I could see patches of green fields and white roads. But as a rule pilots try to steer clear of clouds, especially large ones, for once in them you lose all sense of direction, which is always disconcerting in a fast traveling airplane. But the way they were yesterday makes great sport, and I only wish you could have been along. I know Josephine would have been tickled.

The Commandant from Campo Sud just now flashed by the opening in the court-yard in his Buick Six, and it surely made me homesick, for it is the only American car I have seen since leaving France.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Return of an Old Friend.—The commencements are on and now again our old friend "Baccalaureate" is featured in every story and is as hard to spell as ever.—*Jacksonville Times-Union.*

A Bit Confusing.—"Judge Flubdub doesn't seem to know half the time whether he is going or coming."

"That is because he has been reversed so much by the higher courts."—*Kansas City Journal.*

Easier Than Foch.—"I'm mighty glad they've got one general now for all the Allied armies. Let's see, what's that his name is?"

"General Issimo, I believe."—*Boston Transcript.*

Opening an Acquaintance.—"This is a promiscuous sort of neighborhood. For instance, we know nothing whatever about the people next door."

"But we soon will, dear. I sent Eliza in there this morning to borrow some baking-powder."—*Baltimore American.*

Military Indecision.—A sergeant was trying to drill a lot of raw recruits, and after working hard for three hours he thought they seemed to be getting into some sort of shape, so decided to test them.

"Right turn!" he cried. Then, before they had ceased to move, came another order, "Left turn!"

One hoodlum left the ranks and started off toward the barracks-room.

"Here, you!" yelled the angry sergeant. "Where are you going?"

"I've had enough," replied the recruit in a disgusted tone. "You don't know your own mind for two minutes runnin'!"—*Harper's Magazine.*

Postponing the Quarrel.—A lady who lives in our neighborhood hired a small boy to do a little piece of work for her. He got a friend to help him. When the work was finished she gave the first boy a quarter—the price agreed upon beforehand. Then a difficulty arose about the division of that quarter. We overheard the conversation.

"I'll match you for the odd cent," proposed the second boy.

"Aw, rats!" said the first, who was a sport. "I'll match you for the whole quarter!"

"I ain't no gambler," protested the other. "Let's buy a thrift stamp with the quarter, an' start a partnership book."

And they did.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Might Weaken the Firm.—Two brothers once ran a store in a small Western town, where they had quite a large trade in wool on barter. One of the brothers became converted at a revival and urged the other to follow in his footsteps.

"You ought to join, Jake," said the converted one. "You don't know how helpful and comforting it is to be a member of the church."

"I know, Bill," admitted Jake, thoughtfully, "an' I would like to join, but I don't see how I can."

"Why not?" persisted the first. "What is to prevent you?"

"Well, it's jes' this way, Bill," declared Jake. "There has got to be somebody in the firm to weigh this here wool."—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

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A Case of Heredity.—"No one understands me."

"That is not to be wondered at, girlie. Your mother was a telephone girl before she married, and your father was a train announcer."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Send for Hoover.—MRS. CRIMSONBEAK—"Thought you were going to give up a lot of things during the war?"

MR. CRIMSONBEAK—"That's my idea."

"Don't you suppose I can notice your breath?"

"What's the matter with my breath?"

"Matter with it? Smells as if you'd been hoarding cloves!"—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Parenthetically Speaking

Oh, Carranza sent a cable- (on the Kaiser's
birthday) gram
To the Kaiser there at Pots- (that's a
German palace) dam,
And it said, "Look out for Uncle (that's
my northern neighbor) Sam,
For he's coming after you!"

Then the Kaiser waved his iron (as the
papers have it) hand,
And he danced a little sara- (that's a
Turkish tango) band,
And he said: "I'm safe in Heli- (in the
German sea) goland,
But I thank my friend Carranza."
—*Chicago Tribune.*

Too Bad He Couldn't March.—United States Senator Howard Sutherland, of West Virginia, tells a story about a mountain youth who visited a recruiting-office in the Senator's State for the purpose of enlisting in the regular Army. The examining physician found the young man as sound as a dollar, but that he had flat feet.

"I'm sorry," said the physician, "but I'll have to turn you down. You've got flat feet."

The mountaineer looked sorrowful. "No way for me to git in it, then?" he inquired.

"I guess not. With those flat feet of yours you wouldn't be able to march even five miles."

The youth from the mountains studied a moment. Finally he said: "I'll tell you why I hate this so darned bad. You see, I walked nigh on to one hundred and fifteen miles over the mountains to git here, and gosh, how I hate to walk back!"—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Another War-time Substitute.—Umson leaned back in his chair at the dinner-table, held a cooky between the thumb and first finger of his right hand, and eyed it closely.

Mrs. Umson looked, but did not smile.

Pinching the cake and moving it up and down as if to carefully ascertain its weight, Umson continued his inspection.

By this time Mrs. Umson was glowering.

"Well," she said, "I suppose you are going to poke fun at my cooking again."

"Far from it," her husband answered.

"Then what in the world are you doing with that cooky?"

"I was testing its resiliency—"

"It's what?"

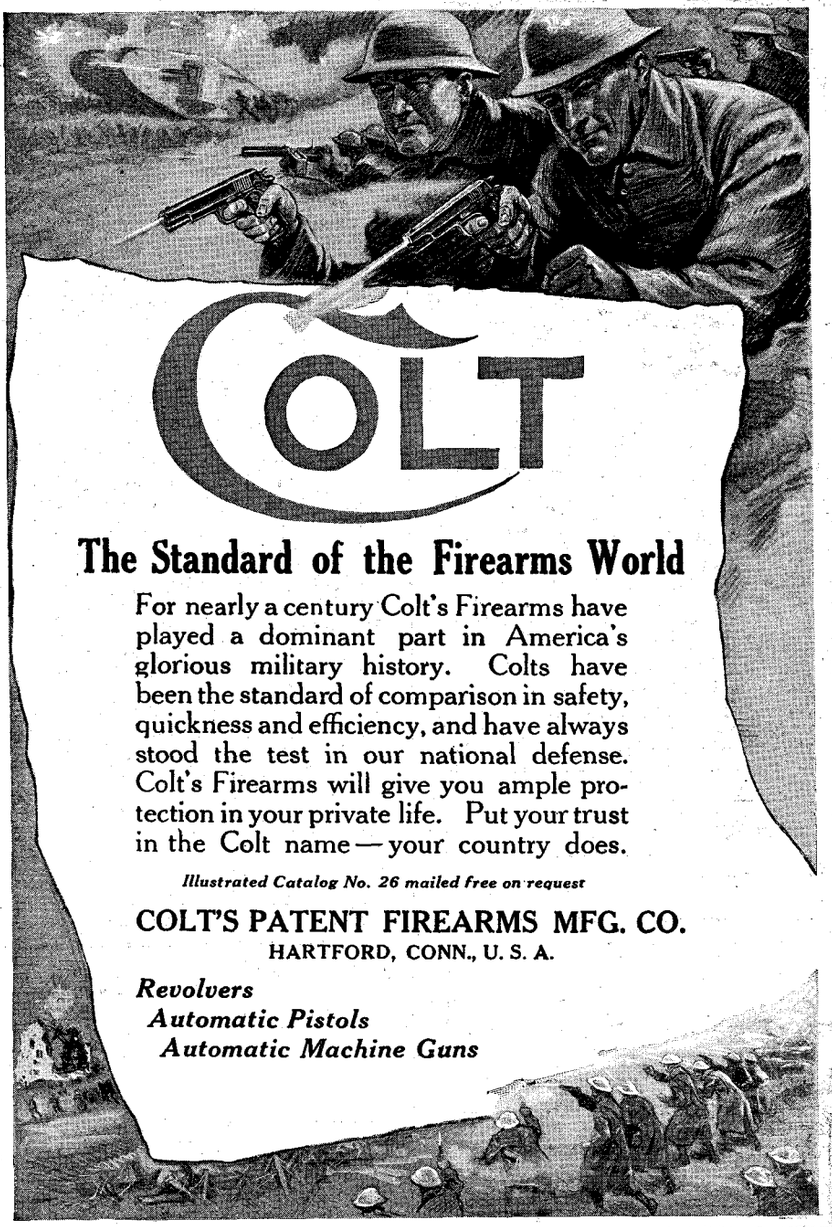
"And also taking note of its compactness and strength."

"Isn't that making fun of it?"

"My dear, you may have unwittingly made a great discovery."

"How's that?"

"This thing may not be much of a success as a cake, but it might make a wonderful substitute for a rubber heel."—*Youngstown Telegram.*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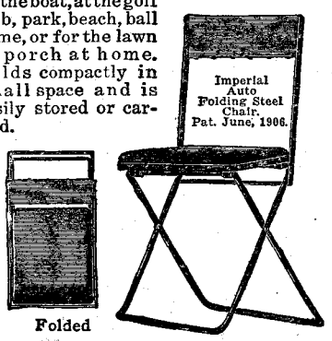

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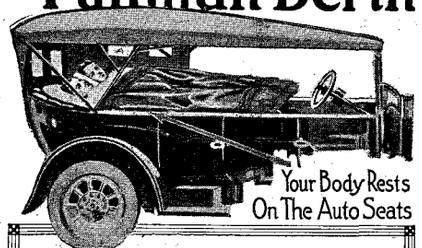

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CURRENT EVENTS

THE WAR

THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE

May 15.—The British official report states that hostile artillery was active during the night in the valleys of the Somme and the Ancre, north of Béthune and in the Forest of Nieppe sector, and this morning the activity increased southwest of Morlancourt and north of Kemmel. The French lines were advanced north of Kemmel village and several prisoners were captured.

The French report great artillery action north of the Avre. During the night there were violent bombardments north of Montdidier and between Montdidier and Noyon. French troops capture a wood west of the Avre which was a part of the German position south of Hailles, repelling a strong German counter-attack later. The German losses are reported to have been heavy and 70 prisoners were taken. Enemy efforts south of Rollot and north of the Chemin des Dames were repulsed.

Berlin reports that the French attack north of Kemmel was repulsed after a limited penetration of the foremost German lines. A strong French attack northwest of Moreuil is reported to have failed with heavy losses. German attacks north of Kemmel are said to have been completely successful, taking 120 prisoners. The French are said to have met with sanguinary losses. The artillery duel in the Kemmel sector is reported to remain intense.

Paris reports that a loyal Russian regiment on the Picardy front delivered a heavy attack on the Germans, recapturing the village of Villers-Bretonneux.

May 16.—The British official report states that the enemy's trenches near Gavrelle were raided during the night and a few prisoners captured. Artillery action continues on both sides on the battle-front north of the Lys.

The French report that artillery action was marked north and south of the Avre and in the Hailles-Castel sector. A German raid west of Montdidier is repulsed.

The German report states that north of Kemmel the French were ejected from positions where they had broken through the German lines. Artillery-fire is reported as declining. An advance of a large Allied force out of Senecat Wood is reported to have been repulsed with heavy loss.

May 17.—London dispatches state that there is a strong impression on the front that the Germans are about ready to resume their "drive" to separate the armies of the Allies in a thrust for the channel ports.

The British official report states that there was great artillery activity on both sides during the night. The British carry out a successful raid near Beaumont-Hamel, capturing prisoners, and a hostile post north of Merris was rushed and the garrison killed or driven out. Hostile artillery action increased between Locon and Hinges and from the Forest of Nieppe to Méteren.

The French report a violent bombardment near Hailles. A German raid near Mesnil-St. Georges was repulsed and prisoners taken. South of Canny-sur-Matz the German lines were penetrated at two points and 40 prisoners taken.

The German report states that during the repulse of a strong British thrust near Beaumont-Hamel, and in a successful operation south of Arras, some prisoners were taken.

May 18.—The British report raids in the

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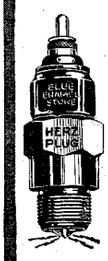

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Morlancourt sector in which the Australian troops rush a hostile post west of Morlancourt in daylight, taking the garrison by surprize and capturing 21 prisoners and a machine gun without incurring any casualties. Artillery is reported more active in the Villers-Bretonneux sector, and it is developing in the Lens, Hazebrouck, and Ypres sectors.

The French report lively artillery action north and south of the Avre and in the Champagne sector in the region of Massiges.

The German official report states that the artillery action was weak until afternoon, when a strong harrassing fire set in and was continued into the night. Great reconnoitering activity leads to violent hand-to-hand fighting in the district of Lassigny.

May 19.—London reports that to-day marks the third week without any decisive action by the Germans on the battle-front in France and Belgium, while the Allies have become more aggressive, the French having materially improved their positions before Amiens. In a brilliant drive last night the Australians captured Ville-sur-Ancre, a mile from Morlancourt, with 360 prisoners and twenty machine guns. The German casualties were heavy.

The British positions have been improved and an attempted enemy raid northwest of Béthune is repulsed.

The German official report states that British local attacks on the Ancre sanguinarily collapse. West of Hulluch a British attack with several companies is reported repulsed with heavy losses.

May 20.—The British report that the hostile artillery has shown activity with gas-shells north of Béthune. French troops carry out successful operations east and northeast of Locre, gaining all their objectives on a 4,000-yard front and taking 400 prisoners. A raid attempted by the enemy north of Hinges is repulsed with heavy losses.

Violent artillery actions in the region of Hangard and south of the Avre are reported by the French. French detachments penetrate as far as the third German trenches near Bermicourt, destroying the enemy's defensive works and capturing some prisoners and valuable war-material.

The German report states that strong French attacks against Mont Kemmel broke down with heavy losses. Violent artillery duels developed in the Kemmel region. On the southern bank of the Ancre the British made their way into Ville-sur-Ancre.

May 21.—The British official report states that an attack in force on a front of 1,200 yards on the British new positions north of Merville was dealt with effectively, the British line remaining intact. During the night the hostile artillery was active in the Albert sector in the neighborhood of Hébuterne, and between the Scarpe River and Hill 70, while heavy gas-shelling was reported north of Béthune.

The French report both artilleries active at points south of the Avre and near Montdidier and Lassigny. There was no infantry activity.

AMERICA AT THE FRONT

May 16.—An official communication from General Pershing is made public by the War Department which gives details of the activities of the American troops. Marked increase of artillery-fire is noted north of Toul and in Lorraine. Lieutenants Angel and Emerson are reported killed in the fall of an observation plane. Three officers of the Aviation Corps are cited in orders by

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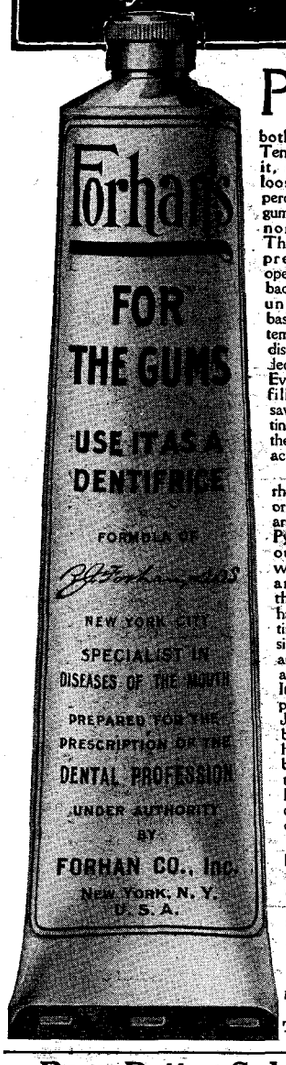
Inflamed gums—a cause of loose teeth



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May 17.—A dispatch from the Headquarters of the American Army in France states that the whole American sector on the Picardy front was subjected to a heavy bombardment, but without any other indication that the enemy was preparing to renew the offensive. Troops of the new American Army are arriving within the zone of the British forces in northern France and completing their training in the area occupied by the troops which are blocking the Germans' path to the sea.

May 18.—A dispatch from the Headquarters of the American Army in France states that a vigorous silent raid attempted by the Germans on American combat troops in the Luné-ville sector failed completely with severe losses to the enemy. General Pershing's report states that the fighting on the American front has been limited to reconnaissances and intermittent artillery-firing. Increased aerial activity is reported north of Toul. While waiting on the aviation field for the French general who was to confer decorations on several American aviators, Captain Peterson made an ascent and brought down two German planes.

May 19.—General Pershing's official communiqué given out at Washington announces that enemy raids in Picardy and Lorraine were repulsed, and details a sensational air-fight in which Lieutenant Rickenbacker, formerly the General's chauffeur, brought down a German plane, damaging his own machine, but reaching the American lines safely.

May 20.—In his daily communiqué General Pershing states that aside from aerial activity there was little to report from the American front. He cites a notable instance of bravery shown by two colored privates on sentry duty, who defeated a raiding force of twenty Germans who attacked them in the front and rear.

A Paris dispatch states that Captain Charles J. Biddle, chief of an aerial patrol of the Lafayette Squadron, who was reported lost after a fight with a German machine, was found in No Man's Land by French scouts with a bullet through his leg. He was taken to the rear for treatment.

May 21.—General Pershing's communiqué states: "Except for activity by the artillery on both sides in various sectors there is nothing to report."

The American casualty list to date follows: Killed in action, 755; died of wounds, 194, from accident, disease, and other causes, 1,379, severely wounded, 595; slightly wounded, 2,949; missing in action and prisoners, 294.

THE ITALIAN FRONT

May 15.—A dispatch from Italian Headquarters in northern Italy states that the enemy continues its attempts to approach Monte Corno and reopen the line of advance through the Val Arsa, but is repeatedly repelled by the Italian batteries.

May 16.—An official report from Rome announces that the opening of the offensive on the Italian front has developed with the Italian troops taking the lead. The Italian infantry enters the enemy trenches on Monte Asolone, killing or dispersing the garrison. At the same time the British raid enemy positions at Canove.

May 17.—Paris reports that the artillery continues active on the Italian front. The Italians are taking the aggressive in the little infantry fighting that prevails.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

May 15.—Washington hears from Switzerland that at the recent conference between the German and Austrian Emperors a treaty of alliance for twenty-five years was fixt upon. A Vienna dispatch, however, states that no agreement was signed, as the time was not opportune.

May 17.—An Amsterdam dispatch states that the German Food Department has ordered a reduction of the daily flour ration to 5.6 ounces per capita. The Department states that while the promised grain-supply from the Ukraine may be reckoned upon, it is uncertain whether sufficiently large supplies will reach Germany before this year's harvest.

THE WAR IN THE AIR

May 15.—A dispatch from the American Army in France states that American aviators shoot down three German planes in the Toul sector. The French official reports state that two German planes were brought down on May 12 and two others on May 14. On the latter date a group of Allied planes bombed the railroad-station at Châtelet-sur-Retourne (Ardennes). On the same night German aviators bombed the neighborhood of Dunkirk. There were no casualties and little damage was done.

The British official statement reports that on May 13 six hostile machines were driven down and one out of control by anti-aircraft gun-fire. Twelve tons of bombs were dropt on the railway-stations at Lille, Ménin, Chaulnes, and Péronne, and on the docks at Bruges. All the machines returned.

May 16.—The French official report states that on May 15 pursuit machines were extremely active. Eighteen German planes were brought down and four captive balloons set on fire.

The British official statement reports that on May 15, 37 German airplanes, 25 of which were destroyed, were accounted for by British airmen. Aerial activities are reported to be increasing in France and Flanders.

German Headquarters reports numerous aerial engagements on the fighting-fronts. A statement says that 33 Allied planes were shot down, 14 of which were destroyed, by the chaser squadron, formerly commanded by Baron Richthofen.

A Paris dispatch states that two distinct attempts to reach Paris were made during the night by two groups of German planes. They were driven off without doing any damage in the city, altho a few bombs were dropt in fields.

May 17.—London reports air-fighting on a tremendous scale on the Western front with American aviators participating. The official report states that on May 15, 25 German machines were brought down and 12 driven down out of control. On May 16 airplanes that set out to bomb factories and the railroad-station at Saarbrück, Germany, encountered 10 hostile scouts and engaged in a running fight. When Saarbrück was reached 25 hostile machines had collected. Twenty-four heavy bombs were dropt on objectives in spite of the enemy resistance, and 5 enemy machines were brought down in the fighting. One of the Allied planes was seen to be shot down. The others returned.

Berlin reports that eighteen Allied planes and one captive balloon were brought down.

A dispatch from the American Army states that American aviators bring down a German plane and two German

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observation-balloons are destroyed by a French plane.

Paris reports that Eugène Gilbert, a French aviator, was killed when his aeroplane plunged to the ground at an airdrome.

May 18.—A London dispatch states that in broad daylight a successful raid was carried out on Cologne. Two of the hostile scouts attacking the British were driven down out of control. All the British machines returned safely.

American aviators shoot down two German airplanes northwest of Toul in a series of engagements.

The French official report states two enemy planes were brought down on May 16 and another during the night of May 16–17.

May 19.—London dispatches state that 14 persons were killed and more than 40 injured during the Allied air-raid on Cologne.

May 20.—A London dispatch states that during a German air-raid on the city last night four *Gothas* were brought down by the British barrage. Another machine is reported to have fallen flaming into the sea and two others lost. The British casualties were 37 killed and 161 wounded. Fourteen of the killed were women and five children.

A dispatch from the American Headquarters in France states that Maj. Raoul Lufbery, the American Ace, was shot down and killed while attacking a large German triplane. Lufbery jumped when 800 yards above the ground.

An official statement, issued in London, states that since the beginning of the German offensive, two months ago, 1,000 German airplanes have been brought down or driven out of control and 1,000 tons of bombs have been dropt over the enemy's lines.

NAVAL OPERATIONS

May 16.—A dispatch from Rome states that an Austrian battle-ship was torpedoed by Italian naval forces in Pola Harbor on May 14. Italian seaplane squadrons at the same time attacked Austrian battle-planes over Pola, bringing down two and forcing others out of control. The Italians returned safely.

The Navy Department at Washington announces the loss of the American steamship *Neches* by torpedo, and the *Zaanland*, a Dutch vessel recently taken over, by a collision at sea. The crews were saved.

The British Admiralty anounces that the Russians, before retreating from Hangö, Finland, last April blew up their four American submarines. Seven British submarines were also destroyed to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Germans.

May 18.—The British Admiralty announces that a British destroyer was torpedoed and sunk on May 14 and two men killed.

May 20.—A Washington dispatch states that the American cargo steamship *J. G. McCullough* has been sunk by a mine or torpedo in foreign waters. All on board except Engineer Daughtry are reported saved.

May 21.—Washington reports that the *U*-boat menace is being curbed. The last record of tonnage sunk in a month, according to a statement of the Navy Department, was 25 per cent. less than during the preceding winter months. The figures showed that only 220,709 tons of British shipping and 84,393 tons of other Allied and neutral shipping were sunk during the past month.

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Be the first to use your towel. Sanitary, modern, efficient way. Soft absorbent, clean. One dries both hands. Ask your dealer for a sample and see the Dennison Holder

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Pumps thousands of gallons of water for your bath, laundry and kitchen—for sprinkling your lawn—watering your flowers and war garden.

There's a "V & K" System for small residences, for large estates and farms—for city, town and country homes. Run by electricity, gasoline engine or water power. Complete systems $130 and up.

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The Vaile-Kimes Co.

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INSYDE TYRES Inner Armor

for Auto Tires. Double mileage, prevent blowouts and punctures. Easily applied in any tire. Used over and over in several tires. Thousands sold. Details free. Agents wanted.

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The fascinating story upon which is based the Famous Screen Drama

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Featuring Madame Nazimova

The inspiring story of Joline, the artist's model—her care-free and unrestrained life, her visit to the forbidden grounds of the monastery, the startling developments there, and her subsequent regeneration. This book is illustrated with eight scenes from the motion picture. It is a fascinating story and is beautifully told.

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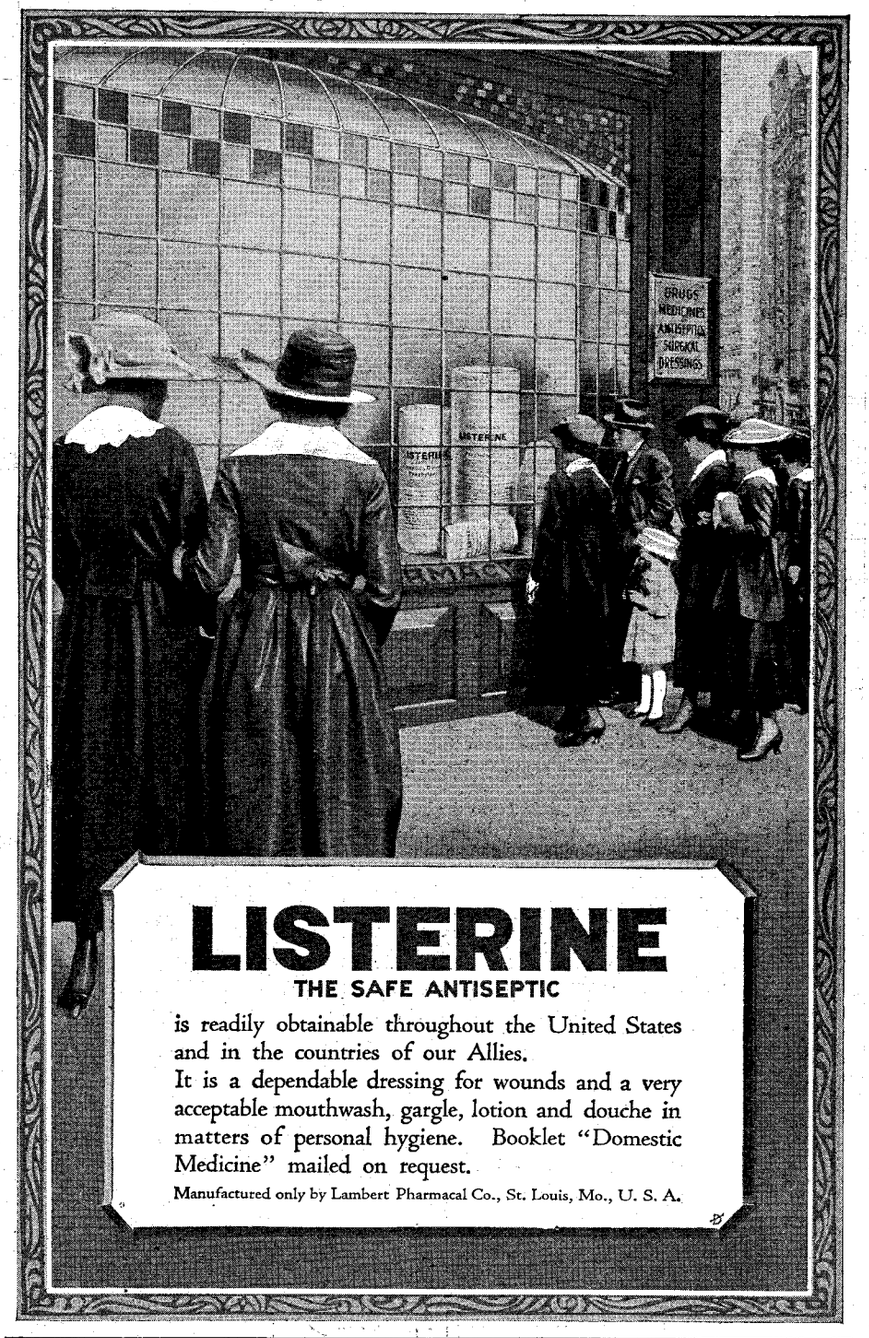

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is readily obtainable throughout the United States and in the countries of our Allies.

It is a dependable dressing for wounds and a very acceptable mouthwash, gargle, lotion and douche in matters of personal hygiene. Booklet "Domestic Medicine" mailed on request.

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THE HEART AND BLOOD VESSELS

A sane, practical, and simply written book by I. H. HIRSCHFELD, M.D., which tells the story of the heart in sickness and health, and points out the way to prevent and care for disorders of the circulation by right living and careful eating, how to avoid breakdowns, eliminate "nerves" and reach a healthy old age. Get it TO-DAY. *12mo, Cloth. $1.25; by mail, $1.37.*

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Every man in the Army, Navy, or any other branch of the war service, should have a French vocabulary. He will need it constantly when he is actually engaged in the war and comes into daily contact with the French people. It will help him to understand his allies better and it will add immensely to his personal comfort, convenience and pleasure while he is in France. These two books supply at small cost just what is needed.

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This handy little volume weighs only a few ounces and yet it contains the French translations of over 16,000 English words and the English meanings of the same number of French words. Contains also tables of weights and measures, menu terms, money values in French, English and American currency. This is just the book to help you in conversation with your French comrades. Handy pocket size for odd-moment study or quick reference. 576 pp. Bound in Full Red Flexible Leather, $1.00 postpaid; in substantial cloth, 60 cents net; by mail 64 cents. Double Thumb-notch Index 35 cents extra.

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Edited by James Boielle, B.A. A larger and more comprehensive volume, with 1230 pages and over 150,000 vocabulary terms. Contains French-English and English-French vocabularies and gives careful and simple explanations of all pronunciations. The book explains many necessary points of French grammar, and includes tables of weights and measures, money values, lists of proper names, etc., etc. Size 5½ x 8 x 2¼ inches. Durably bound in cloth, $1.50 net; $1.77 by mail. Thumb-notch Index, 50 cents extra. *Critical Review*, Paris, says this is "The best French and English Dictionary of ordinary size in existence."

For pocket or kit, one of these books is absolutely necessary to the American who goes to France. Get one of them NOW and start building up your French vocabulary against the time when you'll be talking with the "poilus."

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OPERATIONS IN AMERICA

May 15.—President Wilson in a letter to Democratic Leader Martin, of Virginia, protests against the Chamberlain resolution providing for an investigation of the War Department, on the ground that it would be a direct vote of want of confidence in the Administration, and that the purpose of the resolution was "to take over the conduct of the war."

President Wilson names Charles E Hughes, of New York, to cooperate with the Attorney-General in the investigation of the aircraft situation.

May 17.—President Wilson arrives in New York and reviews the big Red-Cross parade which inaugurated the $100,000,000 drive.

Washington announces that during the first seventeen days of May an average of one wooden ship a day was launched with an aggregate tonnage of 80,000.

Washington announces that the subscriptions to the third Liberty Loan have reached $4,170,019,650.

Captain Resnati, the Italian Army aviator who had made many spectacular flights in the United States, is killed at Hazelhurst Field, L. I., when one of the planes of his Caproni machine collapses and crashes fifty feet to the ground.

May 18.—In an address at the Metropolitan Opera-house, New York, President Wilson announces that there will be no limit placed on the number of men that will be sent to France to "win the war worthily."

May 20.—President Wilson signs the Overman Bill and under its provisions at once effects a sweeping reorganization of the airplane service, separating all matters pertaining to the operation and production of airplanes from the Signal Corps of the Army. Major-General Squier, Chief Signal Officer, will have charge of the Signal Corps as it previously existed, and all the equipment and personnel connected with the aircraft work will be under the charge of Brigadier-General Kenly and John D. Ryan, Director of Aircraft Production.

The Senate passes the joint resolution which provides that members of the military and naval forces of the United States may accept decorations conferred upon them for gallantry by the chiefs of Allied armies.

Washington reports that ten large steel steamships were turned over to the Shipping Board during the past week for operation. Four of them were commandeered vessels. The total new tonnage thus made available is 58,850.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA

May 18.—A dispatch from Moscow states that German troops in Esthonia have mutinied and several officers have been killed.

May 19.—The Zurich correspondent of the Paris *Journal des Débats* states that the Germans are distributing proclamations inciting pogroms in Galicia.

Moscow dispatches state that Mussulmans and Bolshevik forces are engaged in a deadly conflict at Baku on the Caspian Sea. It is said that 2,000 have been killed and 3,000 wounded. German troops have occupied Björkö, an island in the Gulf of Finland, thirty miles northwest of Petrograd.

FOREIGN

May 15.—Mr. Duval, director of the *Bonnet Rouge*, the French newspaper that was suppfest, is condemned to death for treason by a court martial in Paris. The other six defendants are sentenced to prison terms of from two to ten years.

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May 17.—A dispatch from Rome announces the death of Eusapia Palladino, whose reputed psychic powers puzzled European scientists for twenty years. She was sixty years old.

May 18.—A London dispatch announces that following a proclamation by Lord French of the existence of a German-Sinn-Fein plot in Ireland, at least 500 prominent Sinn-Feiners are arrested. The men arrested include De Valera, the president of the organization; Arthur Griffith, vice-president; William Cosgrove, M. P., and the Countess Markiewicz. No specific charges have yet been made public.

The State Department at Washington is notified that the Japanese and Chinese Governments have concluded a joint agreement against the German military menace in the Far East, which is considered as a defensive alliance for the duration of the war.

A dispatch from Buenos Aires states that high quality maize is being burned as fuel in Argentina, as the scarcity of ships prevents its sale at a profit. This year's was a bumper crop and is selling at $15.30 gold a ton as fuel.

DOMESTIC

May 15.—The air mail-service between New York, Philadelphia, and Washington is inaugurated. The plane that was sped on its way from Washington by the President and Mrs. Wilson lost its way, broke its propeller, and was forced to land twenty-two miles from Washington.

May 18.—A dispatch from Pittsburg states that probably 200 men were killed when an explosion of TNT destroyed the plant of the Ætna Chemical Company, at Oakdale. The property loss is estimated at $1,500,000.

May 20.—A dispatch from Pittsburg states that 91 bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the Ætna Chemical Works. Ninety-four injured are in hospitals and 190 of the working force have not yet been accounted for.

May 21.—Director-General of Railroads McAdoo removes from duty as executive manager the president of every American railroad. Federal directors will be placed in charge of each road under the Director-General. Some of the presidents, it is said, will be appointed as Federal directors at lower salaries.

Washington dispatches state that the Government has gathered evidence in this country of conspiracies between the Sinn-Fein leaders and German agents to cause an Irish revolt here and to stimulate a conspiracy against the British Empire, German money having been circulated among negroes, Finns, and Lithuanians.

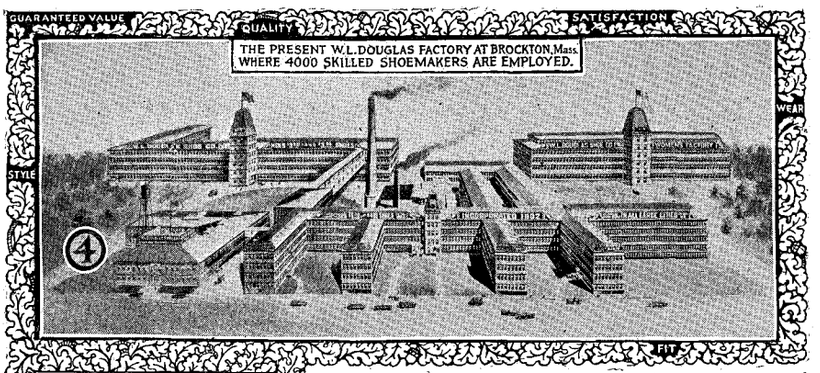
The State Department at Washington receives a report that Alexander Kerensky, former Russian Premier, has reached New York, but the Department is not disposed to accept it without confirmation.

René Lufbery, brother of Raoul, who was killed in aerial battle, has been summoned by the local draft board of Wallingford, Conn., the Lufberys' home. The family is represented now in the war by two sons and two daughters, who are nurses.

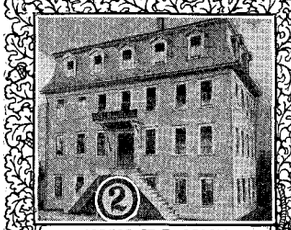
Good Family Weather.—"I'm so glad to see good golf weather at hand," said young Mrs. Torkins.

"I didn't know you cared for the game."

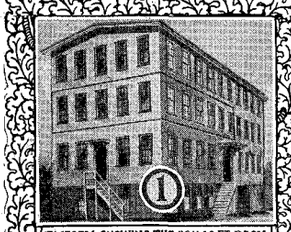
"I don't. But I'll be glad to have Charlie out playing the game instead of staying home talking about it."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*



ORIGINAL PLEASANT ST. FACTORY
Output 840 Pairs per Day



SPRING ST. FACTORY
Which was Mr. Douglas' first Complete Factory
Output 480 Pairs per Day



FACTORY, SHOWING THE 30X60 FT. ROOM
in which Mr. Douglas began Manufacturing July 6, 1876
Output 48 Pairs per Day

THE GROWTH OF THE W.L.DOUGLAS SHOE CO.
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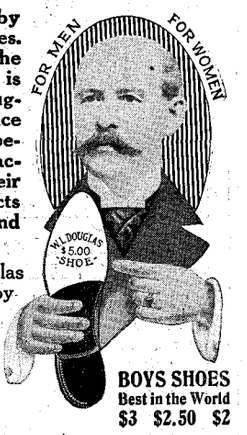
W.L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

$3 $3.50 $4 $4.50 $5 $6 $7 & $8

You can save money by wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. The best known shoes in the world. The actual value is determined and W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom before the shoes leave the factory, which guarantees their value and absolutely protects you against high prices and unreasonable profits.



BOYS SHOES
Best in the World
$3 $2.50 $2

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

CAUTION—Before you buy be sure W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom and the inside top facing. This absolutely protects you against high prices and unreasonable profits. BEWARE OF FRAUD.

Sold by over 9000 shoe dealers and 105 W. L. Douglas stores. If not convenient to call at W. L. Douglas store, ask your local dealer for them. Take no other make. Write for booklet, showing how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

W L Douglas President
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO.
161 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

Hauls You Out Of Trouble

The need of a reliable towline, like the Texan's need of a gun, may never come—but better be prepared. It's tiresome standing by a crippled car. Hail the next fellow, snap on your BASLINE AUTOWLINE—and you're off. Safe because the patented snaffle hooks can't loosen. Superstrong—it's Yellow Strand Wire Rope. At dealers, $4.95 east of Rockies.

POWERSTEEL AUTOWLOCK—a safeguard against theft—is also made of Yellow Strand Rope. A sturdy spring lock secures the loop. At dealers, $2.25 east of Rockies.

POWERSTEEL TRUCKLINE is amply strong for any loaded truck in trouble. Write for literature.

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SAINT LOUIS : : NEW YORK
Mfrs. of celebrated Yellow Strand Wire Rope 94

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How to Save From $10 to $25 When Your Radiator Leaks!

DO you know why the *experienced* car owner no longer sends a leaky radiator to the repair shop?

Because he has found that "X" Liquid repairs leaks *more scientifically* than by soldering—does a better job in about *ten minutes*—and saves anywhere *up to $25* in repair bills.

Often other parts of the cooling system leak—the pump, gaskets, hose connections, etc. "X" Liquid makes *every* part watertight. "X" has even repaired a cracked cylinder wall so that it stands 2000 pounds explosive pressure!

It is poured into the radiator, combines with the water and circulates throughout the cooling system. "X" finds every leak, flows through and turns to a metallic-like solid *right in the hole*. This makes a life-time repair. Vibration can't loosen it.

In using "X" Liquid there is *no need to drain the radiator*. Simply pour it in—leave it there—and *you'll never again be bothered with leaks.*

No More Rust or Scale—a Cooler, Smoother Engine

The same "X" Liquid which is used to repair leaks will *prevent rust* and *scale* from clogging up the narrow water passages. This improves cooling and *saves oil.*

Don't confuse "X" with cements, powders, or flaxseed meals in liquid form. "X" cannot clog or harm the cooling system. It is guaranteed to make good or your money back.

"X" Liquid is the *only scientific process* for making cooling systems *Leakproof—Rustproof—Scaleproof.*

Large Size $1.50
will do a $25 repair job!
Ford Size 75c
will do a $15 repair job!

If your dealer hasn't yet stocked "X" Liquid send us his name and price and we will ship direct.

"X" Laboratories
646 Washington Street
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6% NET

For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of $200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 77. $25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.

PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans.

WANTED AN IDEA! Think of some simple thing to patent. Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write for "Needed Inventions" and "How to Get Your Patent." RANDOLPH & CO., Dept. 171, Washington, D. C.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE BUILDING

$850,000 First Mortgage 6% Serial Bonds

Bonds in denominations of $100 to $5000. Write for booklet, "A Buyer's Guide to Good Investments."

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Harry W. Ford, Pres.
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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE COMING CAMPAIGN FOR INDIVIDUAL ECONOMY

WASHINGTON dispatches have agreed for some weeks that the Council of National Defense, with the sanction of the War-Industries Board, would soon enter upon a nation-wide campaign for economy that would take on the proportions of the food-conservation drive. Much literature will be distributed as a part of the campaign. What the Government aims at particularly is that the people shall learn to refrain from extravagance and so save money to buy Liberty Bonds and War-Savings Stamps. Such a movement, involving millions of people, not only will conserve the finances of the nation for the advancement of the war, but will bring about curtailment of less essential industries and save tremendous quantities of materials for war-purposes. It is believed that the plan will help answer the question, "What can I do to aid in winning the war?" because every one who practises economy will be doing a vital thing for the war's winning.

So serious will this campaign be that its promoters believe we are "rapidly coming to a time when people who practise extravagance will be looked upon as slackers." A person who is overdrest may find himself or herself "looked upon with disfavor, not as one who attracts envy." All will be made to feel that "it is the patriotic thing to wear clothes as long as we can." Men and women might still buy a suit, or dress, when it was necessary, but not when it was purely a luxury. "The sooner that spirit is awakened in our people," said Mr. Rosenwald, of the Council, "the better for every one concerned—except the Kaiser. A nation is great and powerful to the extent that its people are thrifty. We should all adjust ourselves to the conditions faced; the sooner we do that the sooner shall we win the war." Mr. Gifford recently made public a statement, authorized by members of the Council of National Defense and other Government officials, as follows:

"The Council of National Defense and the Advisory Commission of the Council believe that a concerted effort for economy by the people of the nation will not only go far toward paying America's expenses in the war, but will also reduce consumption of raw and manufactured materials essential to the conduct of the war.

"The Council urges all to refrain from unnecessary expenditures of every kind and to bear constantly in mind that only one thing is of real importance, and that is the winning of the war.

"The nation's resources in man-power, money, transportation, foodstuffs, raw materials, and fuel have already been subjected to heavy strain, and it is the clear duty of every citizen to guard against increasing this strain by a single wasteful act.

"It is most creditable for every one—man and woman, boy and girl—to be economical in dress, food, and manner of living. Every evidence of helpful self-denial on the part of all in a time like this is most commendable.

"This war is more than a conflict between armies; it is a contest to which every man, woman, and child can and should render assistance. Thrift and economy is not only a patriotic privilege. It is a duty.

"The advisability of making public a list of so-called non-essentials or less-essentials has been thoroughly discust, and it was decided not to take that step. We found that it was almost impossible to discriminate between essentials and non-essentials—in fact, we came to the conclusion that there was nothing which might be called absolutely non-essential, but if the people themselves will refuse to buy things which they know are luxuries to them, and conserve their money instead, this voluntary action may solve the problem."

Not even the list of what the old War-Industries Board had concluded to be non-essentials has been allowed to be published. A Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* recalled that it had been suggested that on that list might have been found jewelry, confectionery, pianos, passenger-automobiles, etc., but it was pointed out that money had been invested in these industries and their securities had been underwritten by the banks. To put them out of business would have made worthless a great deal of banking paper and that might go so far as to cause a panic. The War-Industries Board weathered the storm of protest which arose at that time, and in the meantime an effort was made to divert so-called non-essential industries to war-work, but with varying success. Some jewelry manufacturers began to make surgical instruments and other commodities for which the war created a new demand. Henry Ford began to manufacture submarine-chasers and parts for merchant ships in his automobile plant in Detroit. Some furniture-manufacturers turned attention to the making of planes for aircraft. Wheels for cannon and army trucks became an important industry, and the Board was instrumental in placing war-orders in many directions where it was possible to divert a so-called non-essential industry.

The non-essential industry problem has since been approached from another side. Essential commodities, or raw materials essential to the manufacture of materials for war-purposes, have been diverted to war-uses. The War-Industries Board has obtained absolute control for the Government of the entire output of steel, wool, and other commodities which will be used first for essential war-work. Only in case the supply is sufficient to leave a surplus will it be distributed to normal commercial enterprises. The result has been, and will be, some stringent restrictions upon American industries.

This Board is likely to adopt a plan to standardize the cloth used for men's clothes. The purpose is to conserve the wool-supply by having the cloth composed entirely of a combination of cotton and other fabrics, eliminating wool. Cloth containing no wool has already been in wide-spread use for summer clothes. Advocates of the standardized fabric believe that a good material along similar lines can be made for winter wear. Manufacturers will be urged to put it on the market at a reasonable cost. The Government meanwhile may carry out an extensive campaign to educate the public to the necessity of using this standard cloth. The Board has exprest its disapproval of clothing advertisements which have appeared in the daily press aiming to stimulate the sale of clothing by such phrases as: "Good

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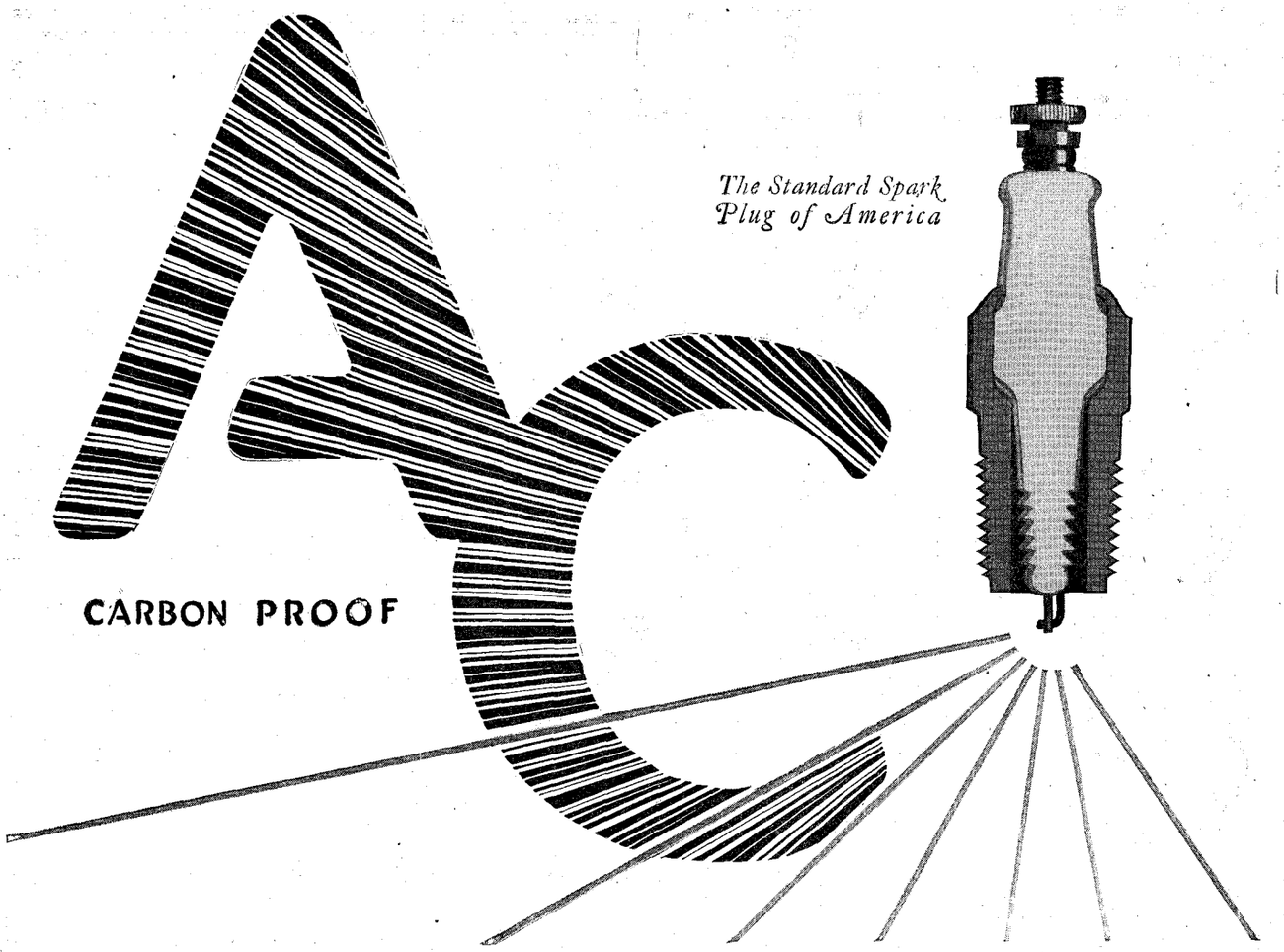

It *Solves* the Carbon Problem

For Ford, Overland and Studebaker Owners

For years most motor car builders have plant-equipped their cars with AC Spark Plugs. Each of the 93 leading manufacturers listed below chose AC's after scientific, competitive tests in which every other spark plug on the market had the opportunity to qualify.

The latest triumph of our research laboratories is the AC Carbon Proof Spark Plug specially designed for Ford, Overland and Studebaker cars. This plug is no experiment. It has been thoroughly tested and proved in shop and service.

The principle of the AC Carbon Proof is a simple one. The knife edges of the porcelain attain such terrific heat that all carbon deposits are immediately burned off. They also cool rapidly, thus preventing pre-ignition.

If you own one of these cars and have experienced trouble through spark plug failure, install a set of AC Carbon Proofs and put an end to your inconvenience. You will note immediate improvement in the performance of your motor. You will marvel at your freedom from spark plug annoyances.

* * *

There are various types of AC Spark Plugs for every make and style of motor.

No matter what car you drive you can't go wrong in buying AC Spark Plugs. Their installation eliminates costly experimentation and carries the assurance of continued satisfaction.

Your purchase is supported by the overwhelming preference of the country's leading manufacturers.

The letters AC are the initials of the originator. They are glazed in the porcelain of every spark plug he manufactures.

Write for further information on AC Carbon Proof Plugs specially designed for Ford, Overland and Studebaker cars; also for booklet, "The Unsuspected Source of Most Motor Ills," by Albert Champion.

Champion Ignition Company, FLINT, *Michigan*

The 93 well known manufacturers listed below use AC for standard factory equipment

Acme Trucks	Cole	Ford & Son Tractors	La Crosse Tractors	Murray	Premier	Stearns-Knight
Advance-Rumely Tractors	Continental Motors	F-W-D Trucks	Lexington-Howard	Nash	Reo	Stephens
American-La France	Crane-Simplex	Gabriel Trucks	Liberty	National	Republic Trucks	Sterling Motors
Anderson	Daniels	Genco Light	Locomobile	Netco Trucks	Riker Trucks	Sterling Trucks
Apperson	Davis	G. M. C. Trucks	Marmon	Oakland	Rock Falls	Stewart Trucks
Brockway Trucks	Deere Tractors	Gramm-Bernstein Trucks	Maytag	Old Reliable Trucks	Rutenber Motors	Stutz
Buffalo Motors	Delco-Light	Hatfield	McFarlan	Oldsmobile	Samson Tractors	Titan Trucks
Buick	Diamond T Trucks	Haynes	McLaughlin (Canada)	Oneida Trucks	Sandow Trucks	Wallis Tractors
Cadillac	Dodge Brothers	Hudson	Menominee Trucks	Packard	Sanford	Waukesha Motors
J. I. Case	Dorris	Hupmobile	Moline-Knight	Paige	Saxon	Westcott
Chalmers	Dort	Jackson	Monroe	Paterson	Scripps-Booth	White
Chandler	Duesenberg Motors	Jordan	Moreland Trucks	Peerless	Signal Trucks	Wilcox Trux
Chevrolet	Federal Trucks	Jumbo Trucks		Pierce-Arrow	Singer	Wisconsin Motors
		Kissel Kar		Pilot	Smith Motor Wheel	

Dealers: What does all this mean to you in your aim to give your customers the best?

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The Significance of Extra Tread Rubber

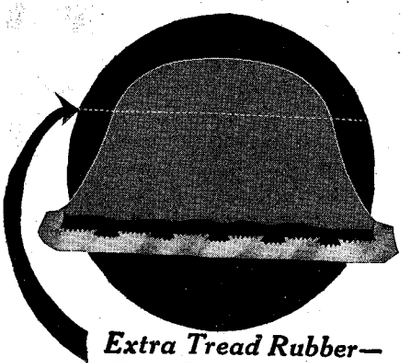
THE thousands of "change overs" from solid tires of other makes to Goodrich De Luxe has been attributed to just one thing—the exceptional advantages afforded by THE EXTRA TREAD RUBBER in De Luxe.

The scientific distribution of *more* rubber on the tread at the point of contact with the road means a *greater margin of safety for the motor truck—more rubber to wear through.* Thus it becomes an economical proposition.

But in the protection of the mechanism and working parts of the truck itself De Luxe attains its real significance. Its GREATER CUSHION is of such volume as *to smother within the rubber itself* those strains and jars that penetrate *thinner* tires and reach the truck's mechanism.

And on a straight mileage basis De Luxe *must outwear other makes* because of its GREATER VOLUME OF RUBBER.

You want economy in operation. You want a big return from your truck investment. De Luxe will give it to you. (Made in 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10-inch widths).



Branches and distributors in all truck centers

THE B.F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY

The City of Goodrich —AKRON, OHIO

Extra Tread Rubber— Your Guarantee of Uninterrupted Service

GOODRICH De Luxe TRUCK TIRES

clothes will cost more before they c less." "Buy now before they go high "If you do not buy a suit now it will c you 50 per cent. more in a short tim "When these suitings are sold out you have to pay 50 per cent. more for th same qualities—if you get them at all."

The Board regards these advertisement as distinctly an encouragement of hoarding just as would be an appeal for the purcha of another barrel of flour, because the de mands of our Allies and our military force will soon exceed the supply of wheat. Such advertising has been in direct opposition to the Government's plans for conserving wool.

Prophecies have gone so far as to say that no wool at all for civilian use for at least a year will be available in case th United States puts 5,000,000 men in th field. Figuring on an army of only 3,000,000, it is estimated that there would be not more than 150,000,000 pounds of scoured wool left over from its needs. It is believed that not only the wool grown in the United States but shipments from South America will be absorbed by the War Department's demands.

By May 20 Federal regulations for handling the wool clip of 1918 were announced. They define the prior right of the Government to take possession of this year's entire clip, fix the prices a established on July 30, 1917, at Atlant seaboard markets, provide for the di tribution of the clip through approved dealers and distributing centers, one of which is New York City, and contain what are regarded as necessary safeguards against profiteering. Approved dealers will be entitled to a gross profit in no case to exceed 1½ cents a pound on the total season's business, "this profit to cover all expenses from grower to loading wool on board cars." The grower shall receive fair prices for his wool based on the Atlantic seaboard price as established on July 30, 1917, "less the profit to the dealer as stated above and less freight to seaboard, moisture, shrinkage, and interest." But in no case shall this be construed to mean that there "shall be more than 1½ cents gross profits from the time wool leaves the growers' hands until it arrives at the distributing center."

Meanwhile, interest has been directed to the restrictions which France, by means of taxation, has placed on purchasers of expensive new clothes and other articles regarded as luxuries. The tax on such articles amounts to 10 per cent. It is made to apply to goods of all classes which are sold above a certain fixt price. Thus suits of clothes for men are free of tax up to a sales price of $30, but above that figure a duty of 10 per cent. is imposed on the full price, so that the purchaser of a suit sold at $40 is called on to pay an extra $4 as tax. In the same way women's dresses are free up to $50, men's shoes up to $8, women's to $6.50, and children's to $5. Practically every class of commodity is touched by the tax, and not merely jewelry and similar articles, which are universally recognized as luxuries. France more than any other country is keenly susceptible to taxes of this kind from the fact that she possesses more trades of the pure luxury class than any other country. Various trade organizations are asking for modifications of this tax, which has had the effect of seriously reducing the turnover in practically every class of trade.

An interesting phase of the drive against luxuries was witnessed in New York at the end of May, when, as a way to help the Government, both by furthering the

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le of war-savings stamps and by increas- the Government's supply of bullion, a nittee of wealthy women opened a Savings Metal Market at Fifth nue and Fortieth Street, where all ssessors of gold, silver, and metal plate re invited to sell their valuables to the overnment in exchange for war-savings amps. Appeals were issued calling upon ners of plate, from brides with many dding-gifts to athletic winners with any cups, to bring them to this Metal arket and sell them there for an equal lue in war-savings stamps. Assayers om jewelry establishments aided in ap- raising the value of plate. It became a strictly over the counter business," the praisal being made and the value in ar-saving stamps paid as soon as the ods were delivered. The opening of the rket was made auspicious by the ap- earance of the Governor's wife, Mrs. harles S. Whitman, who has agreed to be he first person to deliver plate to the overnment. After plate is purchased it transferred at once to the United tates Assay Office at 23 Pine Street, and here melted into bullion for government rposes. In order to increase public terest, the committee arranged for days pon which a special clientèle would be nvited to bring its valuables. There was tablished a "Brides' Day," when wed- ng-gifts would be the special article of ds desired, and "Golfers' Day," when fers would be called upon to deliver up eir cups in the cause of democracy.

Economists and many other persons ave written and spoken weighty things s to the real value of this war-savings ampaign in other senses than the most bvious ones. The Government is rec- gnized as performing a service of higher alue than the funds raised for its support. he bulk of the vast funds has been, and ill be, drawn from current savings, and uch will be added in small sums from the avings of the people all over the country, hich would otherwise have been spent eedlessly. Such sums promise to rise to illions. Moreover, the campaign is not o e considered chiefly as a patriotic sacrifice. Transcending that, as a writer n *The Journal of Commerce* has said, is 'the awakening of interest in the cause at stake and directing the mind to a full appreciation of it." Nor will the effect upon character be a passing one, but will "permanently elevate and strengthen it."

The memory of what was done for one's ountry, without acting as a soldier and n addition to labor in support of its cause, will be a sacred heritage, the evidences f which may be preserved." In fact, his self-denial will convert itself into "more a matter of reward than of sacrifice, for hese savings are going into investments pon which interest will be paid and which ill be finally repaid in full, when the oney may be more needed than now by those to whom it will return after having achieved its purpose." Making these savings to invest as loans to the Govern- nent for helping to victory "will cultivate a habit and form a character of more con- sequence than all the other considerations." Our people have heretofore been too care- less and wasteful. Cultivating the habit of prudence and economy and saving for the future, for the help of others and for the improvement of life, "will build up charac- ter and be worth more than any material property in the long run," and so this sav- ing of pennies and dollars "will find its reward in the future in better men, better conditions, and a higher prosperity and safety."

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CITIES BORROWING MUCH LESS

Not so very long ago alarms were sounded over the extravagance of State and city governments in this country. Striking figures were produced to show how widespread it had become. It appears now, however, that from our war-needs the necessary increases in our taxation, and in the raising of huge sums of money for the Government through the Liberty Bonds, a real halt has been called in municipal expenditures. Nothing, in fact, shows the effect of the Liberty-Loan campaigns on the investment business more clearly than a comparison of the output of new municipal bond issues in April and earlier months of this year with those for other years back to 1904, as made for *The Daily Bond Buyer*. It appears that in April the total amount of municipal bonds sold throughout the country was about $12,000,000, a reduction of over 50 per cent. from the March total, and that it was the smallest monthly total recorded since August, 1914, the first month of the war. In the first four months of 1918 municipalities arranged bond issues aggregating little more than the sum they borrowed in the month of April alone last year. The following tabulation, compiled from official reports, shows the sales of permanent State and municipal bonds in April and the four months ending April 30 for the last ten years:

	April	*Four Months*
1918	$12,005,443	$ 70,300,515
1917	62,454,686	162,112,754
1916	82,784,283	205,285,781
1915	27,096,703	206,214,201
1914	93,712,104	248,553,428
1913	20,057,324	100,363,505
1912	43,044,046	119,728,843
1911	29,014,595	163,707,266
1910	21,896,025	119,050,918
1909	30,304,494	129,068,404
1908	29,040,717	120,939,588
1907	21,159,003	84,181,026
1906	8,199,344	84,076,990
1905	39,229,891	83,830,605
1904	33,131,999	86,347,160

States and cities as well as individuals have thus come to realize the superior importance of saving in war-times. A writer in *The Journal of Commerce* remarks that "we are getting past the point where we look upon the urgency for saving as a mere matter of individual finance or of moral responsibility, and recognize it for what it is—a financial obligation of first importance." He goes on to say that in order to carry out the process of funding short-term obligations of the Government into long-term bonds taken by the public "the people must accustom themselves to accumulating bank-balances during the intervals between Liberty Loans, with the express intention of using these balances in subscribing for bonds." In other words, the people of this country must make saving a systematic and regular habit and practise it devotedly during periods between loans, for "by no other method can they obtain the free funds with which to carry their share of the debt." He insists that they "must not wait for the stress of enthusiasm or the urgent admonitions of orators to place their subscriptions, but must steadily look forward to providing their own share of the cost of the war as a matter of course." Unless people settle into this fixt habit there will arise "a constant tendency to rely upon the banks in order to assist enthusiastic but improvident bond-buyers in carrying through their subscriptions." Real success will become possible only when there has been developed "an intelligent public-spirited body of persistent bond-purchasers."

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"H. E. W.," Roanoke, Va.—"Is the word *purpose* used correctly in the following sentence: 'I do not *purpose* going to New York this week'?"

The word is correctly used. Dr. James C. Fernald, in the new edition of his "Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions" (page 392), makes the following distinction: "What we *purpose* lies in our own mind, as a decisive act of will, a determination; what we *propose* is offered or stated to others. . . . What we *propose* is open to deliberation; what we *purpose* is not."

"J. E. M.," McLouth, Kan.—"(1) In the sentence, 'The man (meaning *me*) had no education,' is the pronoun inside the parenthesis correct, or should it be changed to *I*? (2) In an exclamatory sentence, as, 'Trash, etc.!' should *etc.* be followed by a period?"

(1) *Me* is the correct form, being the objective case governed by the verb *meaning*. (2) *Etc.* should always be followed by a period, because it is an abbreviation.

"W. A. T.," Houston, Tex.—"Please give the proper pronunciation of the names of the following cities: *Los Angeles, Louisville, St. Louis,* and *Lancaster*."

The pronunciations are as follows: *los an'ji-liz,* or *los an-he'les—o* as in *not, a* as in *fat, i* as in *habit, i* as in *police;* or *o* as in *go, a* as in *art, e* as in *prey, e* as in *get; lu'is-vil* or *lu'i-vil—u* as in *rule, i* as in *habit, i* as in *hit;* or *u* as in *rule, i* as in *hit, i* as in *hit; sent lu'is* or *lu'i—e* as in *prey, u* as in *rule, i* as in *habit;* or *u* as in *rule, i* as in *habit; lan'kas-ter—a* as in *fat, n* as *ng* in *sing,* and *e* as in *over.*

"W. H. A.," Tyrone, Pa.—"Is it permissible or good usage to write 'Feb. 15th ult.' If it is, why? It appears to me that this is a repetition."

Ult. is an abbreviation of *ultimo* and means "In the last (month; Latin *mense,* understood)," so that when the name of the month is specified the abbreviation *ult.* is superfluous.

"H. E. J.," New Orleans, La.—"(1) Is it correct, as a bookkeeper's expression, to use the word *collate,* as 'to *collate* certain accounts'? (2) In speaking of a man's future welfare is it correct to say, 'he will do *good,* etc.,' or 'he will do *well*'? I think the latter is correct, but couldn't you use the former, as the adjectives *good* and *well* are synonymous?"

(1) The word *collate* is correctly used. It is defined as "to compare critically, as writings or facts, as with a view to noting agreements or discrepancies." (2) Say, "He will do *well.*" To-day *good* is an adjective and a noun ("He went about doing good") and *well* is an adverb. Formerly *good* was used as an adverb meaning "well" and "right," but altho used by Milton in the phrase "as good"—"As good almost kill a man as kill a good book"—"*Areopagitica*"—it is now obsolete.

"T. H. W.," Franklin, Tenn.—"Are the italicized words in the following sentences interchangeable—'Rain fell *continuously* for one week'; 'Water pours *continually* over Niagara Falls'?"

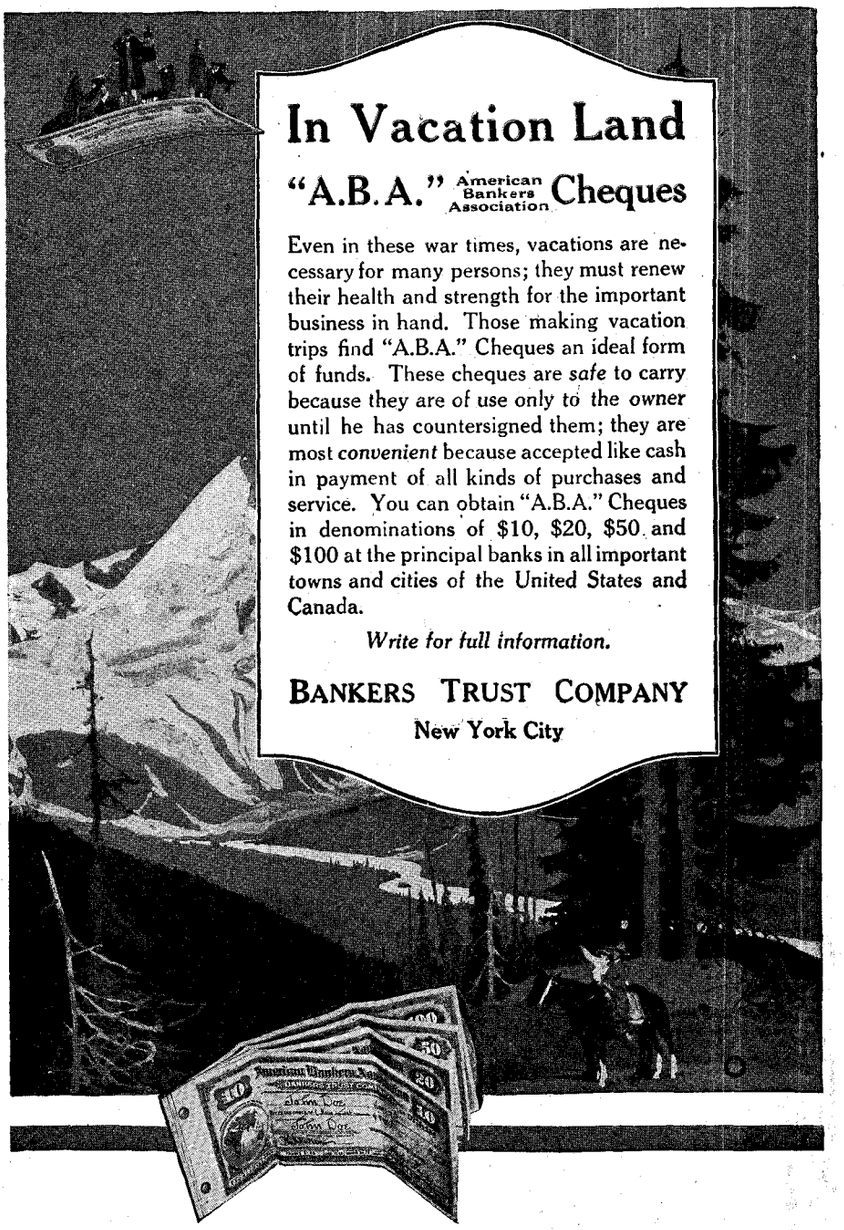
Dr. Fernald in his "English Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions" says: "*Continuous* describes that which is absolutely without pause or break; *continual,* that which often intermits, but as regularly begins again." As the Niagara River freezes in winter it is impossible to determine which word to use without knowing whether or not water flows over the top of the falls in winter. If it does, *continuously* is correct; if it does not, *continually* should be used.

"J. E. D.," Warsaw, Ind.—"Is the word *obvious* used correctly in the following sentence: 'In an industrial community what is more *obvious* than to make children acquainted with modern industry?'?"

That which is *obvious* is evident without reasoning or investigation and this is scarcely what is meant. *Necessary* is a better word to use to express the thought.

"F. W.," New York, N. Y.—"Which is correct: 'If you were *I,*' or 'If you were *me*'?"

"If you were *I*" is correct, as the verb "to be" always takes the same case after as before it.



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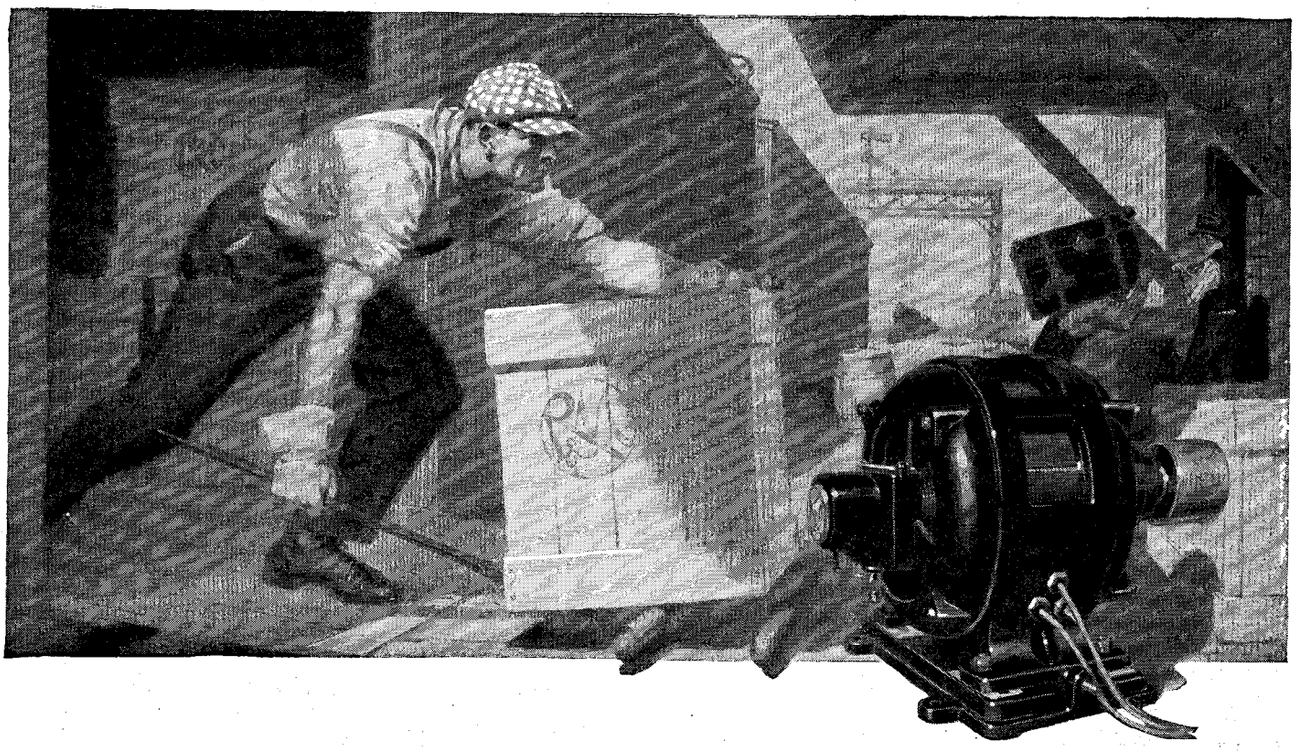

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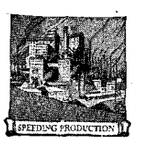

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